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THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

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UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

NO. 55,141—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
17th Sept.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
26th "	PERSIA	7951	...	...
1st Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9691
8th "	ARABIA	7903	...	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
22nd "	EGYPT	7915	...	...
29th "	MANTUA	10884	...	...
5th Nov.	HIMALAYA	6898	...	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
19th "	PARMORA	10509	...	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10513

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.
Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th "	ARABIA	7903	....	...
4th March	MALWA	10883	....	...
11th "	EGYPT	7913	....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10513
25th "	ARCADIA	7000	....	...
1st April	BRINDISI	7951	....	...
1st April	HARMORA	10509	....	...
8th "	CALEDONIA	7684	....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885	....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9506
6th May	ARABIA	7903	....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7913	....	...

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER,
At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
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Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st October.
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st November.
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st December.
Graz	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jany. 1911
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st Feby. "
Graz	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st March "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st April "
Graz	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st May "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
China	6017	P. Pavisich	29th December.

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Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675 to 750 *
Saloon Class to London ..... " 545 " 595 *
Saloon Class to London and back ..... " 865 " 1030 *
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... " 445
Intermediate Class to London and back " 715
* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

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Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
China	P. Pavisich	6017	24th Sept. 1910

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2171	Mon.	19th Sept.	11 a.m.	†P D & O M
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	22nd "	9 a.m.	C. Mandvi
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	23rd "	6 a.m.*	direct.

* Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
† Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KABACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 22nd Sept. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on Monday, 19th Sept. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingeh, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "VADALA," 2,324 tons, sailing on or about the 24th September.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.
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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.
16th September, 1910.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,338	Casanova	4th Oct.
X	X	X	27th Oct.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	22nd Dec. 1911.
AUSTRALIEN	6,385	X	19th Jan "
SALAZIE	4,147	Riquier	16th Feb. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Costa	16th Mar. "
DUMBEA	5,659	Rebufat	13th Apl. "
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	11th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,358	X	8th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Armand Behic	6,385	X	7th Oct. 1910.
Australien	6,385	X	4th Nov.

For further particulars apply to—
G. CHANDEZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES).
Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
C. City of York	11000	.....	Oct. 1
B. Merton Hall	6700	not fixed.	...
B. Sandon Hall	8800	.....	Oct. 11
C. City of Glasgow	9500	.....	" 29
C. City of Calcutta	11000	.....	Nov. 5
A. City of Vienna	6600	.....	" 5
C. City of London	11000	.....	" 26
A. Trafford Hall	8000	.....	Dec. 6
C. City of Athens	8100	.....	" 15
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	" 30
B. City of Agra	8100	not fixed.	...
			1911
B. Lockaley Hall	5500	.....	Jan. 8
B. Newby Hall	7500	.....	" 14
B. Sutton Hall	7700	.....	" 26
C. City of Glasgow	9500	.....	Feby. 4
A. Trafford Hall	8000	.....	March 4
C. City of Lahore	NEW	March 17	* " 14
C. City of Athens	8100	" 24	* " 21
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	April 8
C. City of York	11000	April 24	* " 21
C. City of Glasgow	9500	May 13	* May 9
A. Trafford Hall	8000	" 30	.....
C. City of Manchester	8900	.....	June 10
C. City of	...	.....	July 19

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.
A. 1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans, and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
B. Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for 2-13 passengers.
C. Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation. No extra charge for Express Service or two Berthed Cabins. Electric Fans free.
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Dairen (Dairy)	Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKER :—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.
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CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
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Albert Buildings Manager,
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BRANCHES:
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

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Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

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Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.
JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager

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The 10 H.-P. Model, the latest production made possible by an enlargement of the Napier Works, is an ideal car for doctors and others who require a car which may be absolutely relied upon under all conditions, but to whom high speed and great power are secondary considerations.
The Napier 10 H.-P. is made with the same absolute accuracy and the same perfect material as all other models from the same works. This fact ensures smooth and silent running on the road.
The price of this model is extremely moderate and every car is guaranteed for three years. It is Napier quality brought within the reach of the motorist of modest means.
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Thus the consumption of petrol is extremely small. Lubrication is automatic, the most practical and economical system, and a gallon of lubricating oil is sufficient for a thousand miles; while the smooth-running effects such an economy in tyre troubles that the Manufacturers are prepared under agreed conditions to guarantee from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent., greater Tyre mileage with Napier Cars than of any other make of car of equal weight and horse-power.

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Rs. 22-8 per case... 3 ROYAL ANN CHERRIES.
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For those suffering from the effects of MALARIAL FEVER and in need of a Tonic, they could not do better than use THE ELIXIR CHINA CALISAIA, the best known preparation of its kind prepared by the Firm of DE GIORGIO (Milano, Italy) who have been awarded the above mentioned Gold Medals and Honors.
THIS ELIXIR CHINA CALISAIA
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A small liqueur glass before meals will have the desired EFFECT.
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Bridge Engineer's Office,
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Convalescent Home,
Khandala, G. I. P. Ry.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that on MONDAY the 12th and SUNDAY the 18th September, 1910, the following roads will be CLOSED to vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 4-30 and 8 P.M., on account of the IMMERSION OF GANPATIS :—

Chaupti Road from the old Level Crossing to its junction with Gamdevi Road; Hughes Road from its junction with Sandhurst Bridge to its junction with Gamdevi Road, the whole of French Road, Chaupati Back Road from Gamdevi Road to French Road and Sandhurst Bridge.

Vehicles proceeding from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill towards the Fort or vice versa will have to proceed along the following roads :—

WALKESHWAR TO FORT.—Via Walkeshwar Road, Chaupati, Gamdevi Road past Fire Brigade Station on to Girgaum Road, over Kennedy Bridge and New Road joining Queen's Road.

The same route to be followed in reverse order for vehicular traffic from Fort to Walkeshwar.

CUMBALLA HILL TO FORT.—Via Hughes Road, Gamdevi Road, past Fire Brigade Station on to Girgaum Road and down New Road joining Queen's Road.

The same route to be followed in the reverse order for vehicles proceeding from Fort to Cumballa Hill.

This order is made under Sub-section (4) of Section 23 of Bombay Act IV of 1902 with the sanction of Government.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 1st September, 1910.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :
4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000

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Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
E. F. Allbless Leper Home, Bombay.

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Jamnagar, (Kathiawar).

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "OLYMPIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain METCALFE will attend every morning. Holders of Through Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods, failing the Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings,
Bombay, 16th September, 1910.

LARGE OFFICE TO LET on First Floor of Telephone Buildings.

Apply—
MANAGER,
Bombay Telephone Co., Ld.

SKATING RINK.

ALL Firms requiring SPACES for ADVERTISING PURPOSES are requested to address Messrs. LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 55, Hornby Road, Fort.

SOUNDY & Co.,
Proprietors,
Skating Rink.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital.....	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	„ 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	„ 4,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows :—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....	$ 16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula,)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MANILA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PEKING	ZLOILO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „	1,75,000

DIRECTORS :

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Mukanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
KHERSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khatsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Harnandrai Bavanarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
B. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

THE CASE OF REBELLIOUS SUSAN.

BAND OF THE 1ST GLOSTERS.
SEPT. 20TH, 21ST AND 22ND.

TICKETS AND PLAN,
S. ROSE & CO.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
THE SECRET OF THE GLACIER,
A Grand drama with some of the best natural Sceneries,
and
Our Usual Selection of
COMICS AND PATHETIC PICTURES.

TO-MORROW ! TO-MORROW ! !
ON SUNDAY, 18th of September, 1910,
On account of
PARSEE KHORDADSAL HOLIDAY,
SPECIAL PRIZE SHOW,
3 SILK SAREES or PARSEE'S HATS.
At 10 p. m. (S.T.).
OUR USUAL GRAND PRIZE SHOW.
One gold and two silver watches will be given away.

TIME & PRICES AS USUAL.

TO-NIGHT, at 9-15 P. M.

Y.M.C.A. "Popular" Concert
Wodehouse Road, Fort.

ADMISSION, As. 8.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

KULU FRUIT GARDENS of the Garh Estate. Proprietor, Colonel RENNICK, Bajaura, Kangra District, Punjab.

FINEST APPLES and PEARS, in SEPERATE BASKETS. 6lbs. of fruit at Rs. 2-8 per V. P. Post.

Write to SUPERINTENDENT.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Newara-Eliya.
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER,

CAPITAL.....	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
5, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States.	shanghai
Colombo	Seremban (F. M States.	Tientsin
Karachi	Bangkok	Hankow
Amritsar	Batavia	Yokohama
Penang	Sourabaya	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

J. S. BRUCE,
Acting Agent.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE.—6 H.P. "ROVER" CAR, in perfect running order. Fitted with Bosch Magneto, Stepney wheel, Milo-meter, Hood, Monsoon Aprons and all Accessories. Price, Rs. 1,950. Apply to Major S. H. BURNETT, I.M.S, Arthur House, Cooperage, Bombay.

SALES & MORTGAGES arranged in the shortest possible time.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan.

IMPORTANT TO MOTORISTS.—Decalcifier. The great Calcium solvent will absolutely remove calcium and incrustations from Radiators and other parts. Stocked by THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Iratian Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ALWAYS go where you will get what you want without delays.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per one thousand, and name and address be printed on the flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort,

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c., when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

THE BEST "APENTA" NATURAL APERIENT WATER
FILLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDA PEST-HUNGARY

J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for the designs and decorating Government House 1890, also Commissioner Milner 1903, S. H. E. Viscount Africa.

WM. CHS. SMITH, FROM LONDON.

PAINTER & HOUSE DECORATOR,
Importer of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F. C. S.
ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.
OFFICE : 17-19, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
ESTIMATES GIVEN

"ZINGESSOL," is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office : BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE
Empire of India Life Office
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET
To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local wenkness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood, from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled venders often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence. From THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India :—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

NOW READY PRICE Re. 3.

THE Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909

MACHINES SUPPLIED TO THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.
CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES
ETC., ETC.

PLAGUE PREVENTION
DISINFECT WITH SULPHUR DI-OXIDE GAS MACHINES
CLAYTON SYSTEM

TELEGRAMS:
"UNCONSUMED. LONDON."

THE CLAYTON DISINFECTING Co.,
22 CRAVEN ST., LONDON, W.C.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

JOHN JAMESON'S THREE STAR PURE POT STILL. Famous for 100 Years. WHISKEY.

JOHN JAMESON & SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H. M. the King.

Stocked by—
PHIPSON & CO., 6 Apollo St., BOMBAY.

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THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000, Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID	£27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	£ 1,500,000

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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to
F. O. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE, F.F.A.,
ACTING MANAGER, BOMBAY.

Spend Re. 1-3 yearly

and save one hundred and one by learning to make useful articles in leisure hours. You will find all you need to know in

INDUSTRY *A Monthly Journal of Handicrafts & Commerce* containing useful and Practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical and manual industries, etc., etc.

Annual Re. 1-3 Price Royal Ed. Rs. 2. Both Post Free.

For Free SAMPLE apply to Manager, INDUSTRY, 3 Mohun Lal Mitter's Lane, CALCUTTA.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED, CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

CLARKE'S, B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
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Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

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Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
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Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
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SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS,

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion	„ 3-8 do.
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For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

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Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Manager.

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday, and Thursday, the 14th and 15th September 1910 respectively should be regarded as Full Weather Working Days for Vessels in the Princes's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Lapwing ....Comdr M.acLean ...Royal Navy
R I M S Northbrook ...Comdr W B Hud lleston ...R I M
R I M S Sardine ...Comdr R Stoken .....R I M
R I M S Investigator ...Lieut Danson ...Marine Survey of India...R I M
I M S Palinurus ...Lieut Danson ...Marine Survey of India...R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 16.

Avala .....3385 Cunha s .....P & O S N Co
Brazilian .....3438 Snowdon...Greaves Cotton & Co
Barne .....1899 Barrand .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Calchas .....2323 Proctor ...W & A. Graham & Co
Feliciana .....3265 Falck .....T Morrison & Co
Goalpara .....358 Whitehead .....M M & Co
Hatinat .....2584 Peters .....Andrew Yuel & Co
Harpagus .....3671 Johnson.....
Nalung .....2362 Corkhill .....T Morrison & Co
Rhein .....3522 Hallet .....B & A M Jeewanji
Patella .....3501 Thomas.....
Quilos .....3442 Stewart .....M M & Co
Ranenfels .....3523 Fiffe.....W & A Graham & Co
Shah Ameer.....1922 Halse .....B & H S N & Co
Shah Jehan .....3566 Born.....B & H S N & Co
Sain .....502 Willoughby.... B & H S N & Co
Valdara .....3504 McDougall...W & A Graham & Co
Vadala .....2164 Robins .....M M & Co
Waroonga.....1609 Chappell.....M M & Co
Wardha.....2551 Archdeacon.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel	Tons	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Harport	2303	Lamb			Dunkirk...23 9...
					J Mackintosh & Co
A & R Ari ato...	2760	Bradley			Hull.....23 9...
					J Finlay & Co
D & E Chanda	3951	Tice			Antwerp.....21-9...
					M M & Co
L Islamf	1605	Green			Repairing...B & P S N & Co
N Milwaukee	4133	Smith			Barrow-in-Furness 3 10...W & A Graham & Co
P Braunfels	3558	Schmidt			Hamberg .....22 9... W & A Graham & Co
Q Badrie	1613	Jones			Jeddah.....N F... G Jeewanji & Sons

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Olympia .....3269 Robertson ...Liverpool...30 9 W & A Graham & Co
7 Bingo Maru.....3873 Parsons... ...Kobe...23 9... N Y Kaisha
8 Arabistan... .....1919 Cadel .....Antwerp .....17-9 W & A Graham & Co
9 Maron .....4437 Adams ...N F...N F...K Nixon & Co
10&11 City of York...7705 Wilson ...Karachi ..23 9... Killick Nixon & Co
12&13 Persia.....4193 Haughton ...London ...24-9... P & O S N Co

HWPD

Satrunji.....547 Esmail.....Repairing...Bo S N Co Ld
Courland ...763 Ebrahim ...N F...N F...Bo S N Co Ld
Indravati.....513 Fakeera .....Mangalore .....16 9... Bo S N Co Ld
Baba Juti.....820 Ahmed .....Karachi .....17 9... Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani.....552 Hossein .....Bunder.....17 9... B S N Co Ld

M W D D

Indiana .....3503 Parker ...Calcutta...17 9...W & A Graham & Co

Offside N

Majidi ..1857 Newby...Jeddah ...22-9...B I P S N & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
16	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden, Sept 11
	Olympia	Robertson	Liverpool Aug 27

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
16	Ishia	Pelsito	Hongkong
	Massilia	Thomson	Liverpool
	Siberia	Lorne	Jeddah
	Dunbarmoor	Barton	Hamburg

The following vessels begin to load on Friday:—
Steamer Vadala, for Calcutta
Do Wardha for do

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	From.
12	Clan Maclachlan	Coast
13	Bangala	Negapatam
13	Gwalior	Rangoon
13	Mombasa	London

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line s s "Merton Hall" passed the Canal on the 13th instant and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the morning of the 25th inst. Also that the same Company's s s "Saadon Hall" left Liverpool for Bombay on the 7th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 16.

FOR HULL.

Malwankes s—62,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 1,12,320 cwts cottonseed and 14,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 16,005 cwts cottonseed, Wagji Bechar; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Wagji Cooji; 4,000 cwts castorseed, H Maganlal.
Ariosto s—200 cwts dilseed, A Blaschek and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—36 cwts chutney, W K Jassuwalla.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Harpagus s—1,600 tons, manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—2 bales carpets, Latham and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Arabistan s—170 bales cotton and 2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.
Chanda s—55 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 200 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Harport s—25 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, T Cooji.
Braunfels s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co; 200 bales hemp, T Cooji.

FOR BREMEN.

Braunfels s—108 cwts nigerseed, Baur and Kranse.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—17 cwts senna leaves, 20 cwts aloes, 3 cwts kudoo and 15 cwts gallnuts, M Soonderji and Co.
Bingo Maru s—176 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI,

Bingo Maru s—250 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If YOUR hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots here the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 8, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Africa," Sept. 19.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Africa," from Trieste, is due to arrive in Bombay on Monday the 19th instant at 6 a.m. with the following passengers:—

Adams, Lt R M
Affeltranger, Mr
Arnstein, Mr
Aspinwall, Mr
Bastow, Mr and Mrs H J
Benoist, Mr and Mrs C A
Bercy, Mr C E
Billinger, Mr O
Bryant, Mr W
Bull, Mr H A
Bronson, Mrs
Beckert, Mr and Mrs O
Cedrascui Mr R
Clark, Miss
Corolas, Mr J N
Coke, Mr
Cornah, Mr T R
Chopard, Mr
Donnenberg, Mr S and family
Daerat, Mr A
Dunr, Rev J
Ferry, Mr G E H
Fiennes, de Lt N
Fraser, Major H J
Frei, Mr
Fitzgerald, Lee Mrs
Granger, Mr P
Ham den, Capt
Hay, Major J
Hokkin, Mrs
Hooper, Mrs
Hooper, Mr C F
Jennings, Capt J G
Kais, Miss M
Kontermann, Mr and Mrs J
Kunik, Mr
Lambert, Mr
Litc fie'd, Mr P
MacKimon, Mr W
Meebold, Mr A
Maiden, Mr J
Marx, Mr H B
Marx, Mrs
Moore, Mr and Mrs W
Morral, Mr E
Mira, Ms
Neithardt, Mr A
Ochs, Mr A
Owen, Ad Miss W
Pennell, Mr and Mrs T L
Panday, Mrs L
Ferberton, Miss
Rimwick, Mr W
Ristori, Mrs C S
Robertson, Mr A
Rauch, Rev A
Ryman, Mrs C M
Sanders, Capt A R C
Sanderson, Mr F M D
Shaw, Mrs G
Swan, Mrs J S
Schinetti, Mr H
Todd, Mr and Mrs
Silva, Mr
Underhill, Mr G
Vacth, Rev A
Wadia, Mr C
Yens, Miss F W
Zimmer, Miss F

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Salsette," Sept. 17.

The following is the list of passengers booked to proceed to Aden per P and O Company's English mail steamer "Salsette," sails to-day connecting with the ss "Morea" at Aden for London:—

Aebe, Mr P
Atkins, Engineer Commander, A E
Barnes, Mr G H
Burnand, Capt N G
Burnell, Mr R
Caetano Vaz Mr J B
Collin, Mrs M
Colton, I C S, Mr W B and 2 Native Servants
Costa, Mr A S
DeSouza, Mr S
Dixon, Mr W J
Dowding, Mr H C T
Duttoolay, C I E, I C S Mr J H
Dunk, Mr H R
Ebrahim, Mr and native servant
Poncica, Mr D
Forrest, Mr P
Garland, Capt E H
George, Mr W J
Hassan, Mr S
Hearsey, Mr G
Ireland, Mr and Mrs
Khan, Mr M H A
Knight, Mr W H
Laitf, Mr S
Macdonald, Col C H
Marsden, Mr C E
McDonald Rev A
Mistry, Mr P E
Mitra, Mr
Moodeliar, Mr C V
Murray, Hon Mr Hugh
Nakoo, Mr N P
Naoroji, Mr S A D
Nasirali, Mr
Nazir Hasan, Mr
Noel, Mr Fred
Nooroddin, Mr M
Padiani, Mr A P
Palovpsoff, Capt and servt
Pratap Singh, Mr
Pugh, Mr L P
Rahimoodin, Shaik Ahmed
Ross, Mr J
Sarfrazali, Mr
Screen, Mr George
Sen Mr
Sharples, Mr R
Shrager, Mr I
Strong, Mr R P W
Sutaria, Mr Dinshawjee Pestonjee
Sykes, Mr
Udham Singh, Mr
Varma, Mr
Walker, Mr N W
Weber, Mr H G
Wibberley, Mr
Wilson Young, Mr H
Woodhouse, Mr A E
Wyndham Quinn, Mr R S W R
Mitra, Mr

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

17TH Y AFTER TRINITY, 18TH SEPT 1910.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Harwood in A flat.
Hymns.—108—315—187—559.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Stanford in B flat.
Hymns.—281—536—27.
Collections for Additional Clergy Society.

Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.
On Wednesdays—Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
(The Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
11 a.m.—Parade Service.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, Wednesday (St. Matthews)
8-30 a.m.—Matins, Daily.
5-30 p.m.—Army Guild of the Holy Standard and St. Helena, Thursday.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a.m.—Choral Eucharist and Sermon.
10-30 a.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for Church Expenses.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH.
(Malabar Hill).

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. STEPHEN'S BANDRA.

11-15 a.m.—Matins, Litany and Sermon.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a.m.—Joint Morning Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—84, Tune Arnold.
Hymns.—386—390—237.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

(Worshipping in the Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road.)
11 a.m.—Morning Service.—Preacher Rev. H. E. Barrell.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service: Preacher Rev. H. E. Barrell.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,
Wandby Road.

11 a.m.—United Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
(Rev. Alex S. Crichton.)
Hymns.—191, 291, 364.
Psalm.—46.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher: Rev Father Chard.
Offertorie.—For Bombay Diocesan Church Society.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
8-45 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion St, Mathew's Day (Wednesday.)

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every addition 1 line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CROFT—August 25, at Recess, Co Galway, the wife of Major Richard Pago Croft, of a son.
ROWLAND—August 23, at Pinner, Middlesex, the wife of the Rev Claude E A Rowland, of a son.
STEVENSON—August 24, at 37 Morpeth Mansions, Westminster, the wife of Capt A G Stevenson, R E, of a son.
WATERSTON—August 26, at Hatlaw, Northwood, Middlesex, the wife of Professor D Waterston, M D, King's College, London, of a son.
HUDLESTON—August 22, at Perth, Western Australia, the wife of the Ven Archdeacon Hudleston, of a daughter.
KING—August 24, at Nascot Croft, Watford, the wife of Henry Charles King, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ALEXANDER—OLIVER—August 25, at the Parish Church, Melton Mowbray, Capt D'Arcy Duncan Alexander, Gordon Highlanders, to Margaret, daughter of Mr George C Oliver.
BUSCARLET—PHILLIPS—August 27, at the Parish Church, Cromer, Lieut-Col R Bowen Buscarlet, late 35th Royal Sussex Regt, to Frances, widow of the late Frederick Abbiss Phillips.
CAMERON—GREENHILL—August 29, at Bromley Parish Church, Francis Ewen Cameron, late chaplain, his Majesty's Madras Government, to Charlotte Agnes, daughter of the late W B Greenhill.
GREGORY—BROWNING—August 23, at St Stephen's, South Croxlwich, Commander Ernest Foster Gregory, R N, to Evelyn Isabelle, daughter of the late Charles Browning.
MARRYAT—BARTON—August 23, at the Church of St Pancras, Ronald Marryat, Captain, Royal Field Art, to Lucy, daughter of the late G B Barton, barrister-at-law, Sydney, N S W.
OZZARD—VASSAR-SMITH—August 15, at Naini Tal, Colonel F R Ozzard, I M S, to Margaret Katharine, second daughter of Mr and Mrs Vassar Smith, of Charlton Park, Gloucestershire.

DEATHS.

CARDEN—Aug 28, at Stargroves, Newbury, Berks, Rowena Laura, widow of the late Lieut-Col Sir Frederick Walter Carden, Bart, aged 76.
CHATFIELD—Aug 25, at Combe Martin, Admiral A T Chatfield, C B, of 76 Cornwall Gardens, S W, aged 79.
DUMBRECK—Aug 26, at 51 Devonshire Street, Portland Place, W, Sutherland Dumbreck, son of the late Sir David Dumbreck, K C B, aged 67.
FIELDING—Aug 27, at Hillbrow, Ipswich, Capt George William Smith Fielding, late 11th Hussars, aged 64.
FOORD—Aug 24, at Bo'size Park, London, Arthur Willoughby Foord, director of Indian Government Telegraphs, aged 50.
MURRAY—Aug 24, Capt Henry Boyles Murray, of 26 Bina Gardens, S W, late 84th (York and Lancaster) Regt, aged 67.
WATSON SMYTH—Aug 26, at Hayling Island, Hants, George Watson Smyth, C B, J P, of 4 Lee Park, Blackheath, aged 72.
WICKHAM—Aug 23, at 67 Broadhurst Gardens, N W, Commander Edward Wickham, R N.

INDIA.

DEATH.

BROWNE—September 11, at 17, Malayappen Street, Georgetown, Madras, Olive, the second daughter of Mr and Mrs James Browne, aged 6 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h 27m; Sun sets, 6h. 41m.; High water, 10-13m., 10-11s.; Low water, 3 30m. 4-20s.
Triangular Cricket Match: Parsis vs. Hindus.
The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Salsette," leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30 p.m.
Rovers Football Tournament: North Lancashires vs. Leicesters.
Excelsior Cinematograph: "The Secret of the Glacier" 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10.

Maxim: Small losses often prove great gains."—WALL STREET MAXIM.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo per s.s. "Surada" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Monday the 19th instant.

MOUNT MARY'S, BANDRA HILL.—The Annual Thanksgiving Mass by the Catholic staff of Messrs. Ralli Brothers will be celebrated to-morrow, Sunday, at 8 a.m. (S.T.).

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Mr. A. M. Bell residing at Khatau Mansion, Colaba, has reported to the Police that between 8 and 9 o'clock on Thursday morning four Currency Notes for Rs. 50 each were stolen from his dispatch box kept in his bed room.

VURJEVANDASS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of August the total number of patient treated in this Dispensary was 1,661 among them the number of new admissions was 564 being classified as stated below: Hindoos 321, Mussulmans 109, Parsees 2, Christians 84 and other class 48. The average daily attendance was 64.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.—Under the auspices of this Society, Mr. Behramgore Tahmuras Anklesaria, M. A., will deliver a public lecture in English on "Why we revere our Prophet Spitama Zarathushtra," at the Framji Cowasji Institute on Monday the 19th instant, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. Kersaspji R. Dadachanji, M.A., LL.D., will preside.

SOCIETY OF OUR LADY OF PIETY.—The Society of Our Lady of Piety of Mazagon celebrates the feast of its august Patroness to-morrow (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.), in the Cathedral of Our Lady of Glory, Mazagon. After the religious service the Annual General Meeting of the members, subscribers and well-wishers will be held to receive the report and accounts for the year ending 31st August, 1910. The Annual Fancy Fair will also be held the same day to which the patronage of the charitable public is kindly requested.

EXPOSITION OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.—In reponse to the Memorials sent by the Catholic and Portuguese employes of Bombay to T. E. the Patriarch and Governor-General of Goa, T. E. are pleased to extend the time of the Exposition up to the 28th of December and have intimated the same to the signatories by a telegram through the Portuguese Consul, H. E. Viscount de Wrem. They regret that they could not grant a further extension owing to the Census work, which they expect to begin by the 30th of December.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Col. W. R. P. Wallace and Officers of the 1st Gloucester Regt. the Band will render the following programme of music on the Esplanade Bandstand under the direction of A. F. Hawkes, B. M., this evening:—

March	Nibelungen ... Wagner
Overture	Light Cavalry ... Suppe
Three dances from Henry VIII	... German
Selection	The Gondoliers ... Sullivan
Idyll	Woodland Whisperings ... Czibulka
Valse	The Druid's Prayer ... Dawson
Selection	The Dollar Princess ... Leo Fall
Gavotte	Weymouth Chimes ... Howgill

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt-Col S. J. Sarjant, V.D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. this evening:—

March	The Peace Maker ... Lotter
Overture	Light Cavalry ... Suppe
Op. 214 A	Standchen ... Czibulka
Selection	The Spring Chicken ... Caryll
Valse	The Druid's Prayer ... Dawson
Selection	The Arcadians ... Monckton
Two Step	The Cockney Ban1 ... Valentin

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, as Mayor, will represent Deal at the Kent dinner to the new Viceroy, Lord Hardinge of Penshurst. A commemorative album is to be presented to Lord Hardinge from various Kentish towns.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

POCHAMA TEMPLE IN DISPUTE.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman disposed of the suit brought by the Advocate-General at the relation of Shivji Lingu and two other Telegus against Narsu Saibu.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, with the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs Judah and Solomon, appeared for the plaintiff; the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalwad and Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., were for the defendant.

The suit was in respect of the temple of "Pochama" or the goddess of small-pox in the Kamatipura Bazaar at Bombay.

It appeared that Potraj Lingu Bhagolu who was more generally known as Lingu Pechetti came to Bombay in 1815 with the image of the goddess and placing it in a vacant piece of ground, where now her temple stood, erected a cadjan hut over it. He left Bombay in 1841. Defendant's maternal grandfather, Makal Asunna, built the temple for the goddess by an agreement with Lingu. The defendant's contention was that the old temple was built by Makal but the present temple was entirely rebuilt by the defendant in 1889 and he put up therein a tablet bearing an inscription in which he was styled "malik" or owner. The defendant claimed to be the owner and denied that he was the manager of the temple. He denied that the temple was a public temple or dedicated to the use of the Telegu community and he submitted that the suit was barred by limitation, and that he had been in adverse possession of the temple to the caste for much more than 2 years.

The parties came to a settlement and a decree was passed in the following terms:—It was declared that the temple was dedicated by the defendant to the use of the Hindu community and that the management of the temple be placed in the hands of the Manoowar caste. The caste to preserve, maintain and defray all the expenses of the temple. The defendant or his descendants to have the right of hoisting one flag on every Dassera day on the temple. The matter was also referred to the Commissioner to frame a scheme for the management and appointment of trustees of the temple and the terms of the scheme should provide that the defendant or one of his descendants shall be one of the trustees of the temple.

ALLEGED WAGERING CONTRACTS.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman heard the suit, brought by Megji Valhabdass, against the firm of Jadavji Moraji, to recover Rs. 13,148 for damages owing to the defendant's breach of contract for 5,000 cwts. of linseed and for costs.

The plaint stated that the defendant-firm contracted to sell to the plaintiff 7,000 cwts. of brown boil linseed, deliverable between the 24th April and 24th May last. By another writing the defendant-firm agreed to purchase from the plaintiff 2,000 cwts. of the same goods on the same terms and conditions so that only 5,000 cwts. remained to be delivered. The defendant-firm refused to give delivery. He, therefore, claimed the amount as damages.

The defendants in their written statement said that the contracts were wagering and that they had no shop, godown or warehouse. They therefore submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The case is proceeding.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rao have disposed of the appeal of Balappa Ningappa, who was convicted of murder by Mr. T. D. Fry, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, and sentenced to death.

Mr. P. M. Vinekar, appeared for the accused; the Government Pleader was for the Crown.

The accused had pleaded guilty to the charge of murder of his mistress Deborah. Owing to a dispute, the accused went to her house, attacked her with a sickle and killed her.

The Sessions Judge held that the murder was premeditated.

After hearing the arguments, their Lordships commuted the sentence to that of transportation for life.

CLAIM FOR GOODS SOLD.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman disposed of the suit, brought by Sorabji Shapoorji and Sons, against the Baldeo Mills, Ltd., to recover Rs. 1,939 for goods sold.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurji and Mr. J. B. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand and Wadia, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhai and Company, were for the defendants.

After hearing the evidence, His Lordship disallowed two items and passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,497 with costs.

POLICE COURT.

LARGE DEAL IN COCAINE.

A Doctor in Trouble.

BEFORE Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Detective Inspector Sullivan charged Mr. Robert Harrison, lately a Commander of a Government dredger in Madras and Dr. Pius Fonseca, L. M. and S., Physician, Bombay, with selling cocaine, weighing about 320 ounces and valued at Rs. 6,615, without a licence from the Collector.

Mr. Sullivan, of the Criminal Investigation Department, assisted by Mr. Smith, Assistant Collector of Excise, conducted the prosecution.

Mr. Kapadia appeared for the first accused, and Mr. Frank Oliveira, with Mr. Saher, appeared for the second accused. The proceedings commenced by the examination of Mr. D. B. Fonseca, the father of the second accused. Examined by Mr. Kapadia, the witness said that he had been in Government service for the last 34 years and had retired with the rank of a Captain. He has another son now employed in the Colonial Service.

Mr. Kapadia said that the offence of his client was not so serious as the prosecution had made out, and he requested the Court to deal with his client leniently.

Mr. Saher, with Mr. Oliveira, submitted that his client was respectably connected and any heavy punishment would ruin him. He was sorry that his client had yielded to temptation. His client's father was a respectable man who had rendered meritorious service under Government. He begged the Court to give his client a lenient punishment which would meet the ends of justice.

Mr. Sullivan pressed for an exemplary punishment.

Judgment in the case will be delivered on Monday.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

BEFORE Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Nusserwanji Beheramji Colah, a Parsi, appeared to answer the charge of cheating and criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 14,000 belonging to Mr. E. T. Ansell, formerly Traffic Manager of the Bombay Tramway Company.

Mr. Vicaji, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Godiano, pleader, defended the accused.

The complaint was that about the year 1902 the complainant became acquainted with the accused. The latter told him that he was a broker and was doing lending business and asked if he would care to lend money to his clients. The complainant first lent Rs. 1,000 and held two bonds for Rs. 500 each. The interest was regularly paid but the principal was still outstanding. The accused had then induced him to part with more money from time to time and gave him papers and bonds signed by alleged borrowers. Some time in 1908 the accused told the complainant that there were certain of his clients who wanted short-time loans to pay for goods indented for from Europe and who would give documents of title as security, but they objected to their names being let out lest it might injure their credit in the market. It was therefore necessary, the accused averred that the hundies should be given in his own name. Not suspecting a trick or fraud in this, the complainant agreed to receive receipts signed by the accused exactly in the terms alleged to have been passed to him by the supposed merchants, the accused holding their receipts. From time to time the accused paid the complainant interest and principal and took back hundies and receipts, in some cases renewing the loans also. Certain things made the complainant suspicious and he asked the accused to produce the documents held by him. He evaded the inquiries and on further investigations the complainant learnt that Rs. 14,000 were used by the accused himself and he had converted the money for his own investment.

Evidence was recorded and further hearing was adjourned.

On the application of Mr. Godinho the case was adjourned to the 30th instant to enable the accused to apply to the High Court for the transfer of the case.

THIEVING RAMOSI.

BEFORE Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Khudabux Lilmahomed, a ramosi, employed by Messrs. Cornaglia and Company, Medows Street, was charged with theft in respect of a packet of almonds valued at Rs. 1-4-0. The accused was on night duty and seeing the kitchen door open he reached the packet with his hand, when he was seen by another ramosi. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

BEFORE Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hogan, of the Excise Department, charged one Abdul Rehaman Gulam Husaine with being in possession of 600 grains of cocaine without a license from the Collector.

The accused admitted the drug being found with him but pleaded that another person gave it to him saying it was some medicine.

The accused was fined on a previous occasion for selling cocaine without a license.

The Magistrate fined him Rs. 150 or in default ordered that he be sent to jail for six weeks.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

THE Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bombay, reports:—

The number of new Joint Stock Companies, Limited, by shares registered during the year is 49 against 52 in the year preceding showing a decrease of 3. Three companies limited by guarantee registered during the year are also shown classified in statement No. 3.

During the year under report only six companies increased their nominal capital amounting to Rs. 15,58,000. While 154 companies increased their paid-up capital to the extent of Rs. 1,63,89,101.

There were two companies that reduced their nominal capital and seven companies reduced their paid-up capital. The aggregate reduced nominal and paid-up capitals come to Rs. 18,31,655 and Rs. 5,69,690, respectively.

The number of the companies that went into liquidation during the year was 21. Nine companies under liquidation were finally dissolved. Three of the Provident Societies have gone into liquidation while two others have been struck of the registers of this office as defunct under the orders conveyed in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2712, dated 24th April 1903, nothing having been heard of them for the last seven years.

On the 31st March 1910 five hundred and forty-four companies were working with a paid-up capital of Rs. 23,41,81,637 against five hundred and sixteen in the preceding year with a paid-up capital of Rs. 20,95,63,430.

As the nominal issued capital has been taken out for the first time under orders very recently received under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4022, dated 3rd May 1910, the difference between the previous and present of such capital is not shown.

It will be observed from the above that there has been an increase in the receipts of the year under report over those of the preceding year. It is mainly attributable to the registration of three Joint Stock Companies (viz., Bombay Merchants Bank and Credit Bank with a Capital of Rs. one crore each and Bombay Mortgagee and Investment Company with a capital of half a crore) and also to 13 Societies under Act XXI of 1860. Under Special Resolution though the decrease in number is only one, the decrease in the account of fees is due to the lesser increase in nominal capital by such resolutions.

The expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 2,173-7-3 against Rs. 1,865-2-8 showing an increase of Rs. 308-4-11. This increase is due to the acting allowance given to the locum tenens of one of the clerks on privilege leave and also to Plague and Travelling Allowonces.

None of the companies working in this Presidency gave notice as to its having a branch office in the United Kingdom and keeping a Branch Register of its members and hence the provisions of the Branch Registers Act IV of 1900 have not not yet been availed of by any company.

The Assistant Registrars of Joint Stock Companies at Ahmedabad and Surat having reported defaults under section 69 were directed to institute proceedings against two companies in Ahmedabad and one in Surat. There was one prosecution under section 65 at Jalgaon in East Khandesh. All the companies were convicted and fined.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You will have observed by cable reports and probably more fully by recent mails, that the future of the Crystal Palace looms large in public favour. The London press notably the "Daily Telegraph", also the "Standard" states that the acquisition of the Crystal Palace, as a memorial to King Edward forms by far the leading suggestion before the Lord Mayor of London's Committee, which holds its preliminary meeting third week in September. The production at the Crystal Palace next year, of what the "Daily Chronicle" well describes as "The Empire in Miniature" will go a very great way in assisting matters. It will vastly facilitate the acceptance of the Crystal Palace scheme, as a memorial to the late King, if Greater Britain beyond the seas, manifests at this immediate juncture and without delay, in ways local circumstances suggests, that "The Empire in Miniature" project meets with hearty over-seas approval—via cable. It might even serve as a further inducement, for the Crystal Palace and grounds to constitute "London's gift to the Empire," to be utilised in perpetuity by the Empire—for the Empire. I am pleased to say that expressions of appreciation and approval have been received from all parts of the British Empire in connection with this suggestion. Statesmen and representatives of varying political opinions and other public men have in general terms stated that, a medium for interpreting imperial wants and sentiments is very essential. In absolutely "no one instance" has an adverse view been expressed. There is, therefore, every justification for repeating, what has been publicly stated, that big future results are dependent upon the support received from over-seas dominions. Frankly, that very special support is wanted from you now. That timely support will mean, that in three or four years hence, there will be a mammoth reproduction, in the very heart of the Empire, colossal and far-reaching, of those British enterprises, achievements and triumphs, of both the old world and the new, of which the average citizen of the Empire knows so little. And, with a view to permanency, but varying in annual attractions jointly maintained by the Empire.—I am, &c.,

W. A. BAYST.

PARSEE ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE.

Annual Meeting.

THE annual general meeting of the above Association was held at the Holborn Restaurant, London, on 19th August, and attended by a large number of Parsee residents and visitors. Sir M. M. Bhownaggree presided and was supported by all the members of the Committee, among those present being Mrs. Dorabjee P. Cama, Mr. Framjee B. Cama, Mr. R. L. Batliboi, Dr. and Mrs. Callianwala, Mr. Ardesir Jeswanjee, Mr. Bhikajee F. Khan, Mr. Pherozeshasp, I.C.S., Mr. Surveyor, Mr. Batlivala, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Bhownaggree, Mr. P. Daruvala, and others.

The Honorary Secretary, Mr. N. J. Moolla, read the following report, and placed the account and balance-sheet for the year before the meeting:—

1. It will be in the recollection of members that the incorporation of this Association with the object of placing it upon a permanent basis and securing its funds and property in such a way that the income thereof could alone be used strictly for the original purposes of the organisation was undertaken some time back. The scheme has been carried out in due legal form, and it may be now regarded as complete.

2. Originally the proceedings of this body, as well as its rules and reports, were recorded in Gujarati, but in recent years, and necessarily in regard to the incorporation, all the proceedings and instruments have been couched in English. In effecting the incorporation it was intended that the original purposes and scope of the body should not be varied but preserved intact. This intention has been closely adhered to; but in order to leave no doubt about it in future, members are asked to formally adopt the following resolution:—

Resolution:—"That this meeting of the Life-members and members of the Incorporated Parsee Association of Europe, desires to place on record that by the new Constitution adopted in incorporating the Association (on the 29th May 1909) it is not intended to vary the objects, (or to exclude from the benefits and privileges thereof any persons who were entitled thereto) of the original body which was founded in 1862 under the vernacular name of Europna Jarthoshtionoo Dharmnu fund."

3. It is a pleasure to record that in the course of the year under report there occurred no deaths among Parsee residents in Europe, nor was there any case of distress among them which required being relieved from the funds of the Association.

But the sad event of the untimely death of his Majesty King Edward VII. on the 6th May last imposed upon the Association the melancholy duty of convening a general communal meeting to express the

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 16.

The Bay Monsoon current is more vigorous and the rainfall has extended over the greater part of the United Provinces. The depression which still lasts over Baghelkhand has not developed. The rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal Proper, East of the United Provinces, West of the Central Provinces, Konkan and Hyderabad and has fairly general in Lower Burma, Eastern Bengal, Assam, Bihar, West of the United Provinces, Central India East, the Madras Deccan and Mysore, while a few falls have occurred in the East of the Central Provinces and Malabar.

The principal amounts are:—Akyab had one and half inches; Myitkyina, two; Jalpaiguri, Saugor Island, Calcutta, Roorkee, Muktesar and Pachmari, one; Satna and Nagpur, one and a half; Jubbulpore, Malegaon and Bellary, one; and Nizamabad, one and a half.

Forecast.—A diminution of the rainfall in the United Provinces.

The Arabian Sea Mail Steamer reports normal conditions.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla nada In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba. In Cts
Previously registered...	64·31	58·33	59·30
Friday, 14th September.	0·78	0·42	0·29
Total	65·09	58·75	59·59
Same date last year	80·95	76·69	89·13

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., CUMBALLA HILL

September 16.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1908.	Corpdg Total 1909.
Cumballa Hill ...	In. cts. 1·20	In. cts. 60·15	In. cts. 59·39	In cts. 75·27

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall ganged during the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), 10th Sept., 1910:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Bandora	57	Wadhwan	...
Panjoo.....	58 47	Dabhoe	54 7
Vaiturana	53 78	Sevalia	41 95
Palghur	61 71	Godhra	43 38
Gholwad	42 38	Patri	16 76
Daman.....	85 15	Limkhera	50 13
Bulsar	63 50	Dohad	30 44
Amaari	41 69	Amargarh	34 12
Surat	37 39	Rutlam	29 89
Kim	34 76	Nagda	29 5
Broach.....	44 9	Rajpardi	46 83
Baroda.....	44 54	Bardoli	47 93
Mahmadabad	29 16	Nandbar	30 51
Ahmedabad	20 43	Nardana.....	25 9
Viramgam	16 37		

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (15th Sept).....	92·1	80·1	...	...
Jask	92·3	81·3	...	0·00
Muskat (15th Sept.)	87·3	84·1	...	...
Muttan.....	99·3	77·5	...	1·64
Rawalpindi	94·4	71·9	...	26·93
Lahore	100·9	77·2	...	11·32
Sirsa.....	99·3	70·6	...	7·79
Ambala	94·5	75·0	...	26·39
Delhi	92·2	79·2	...	20·63
Agra.....	94·0	79·0	...	19·20
Mainpuri.....	94·3	77·0	0·25	17·37
Jhansi	88·5	78·0	...	27·39
Cawnpore	93·2	75·0	0·21	25·63
Allahabad	91·6	78·0	0·13	21·66
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...
Karachi	85·0	76·0	...	12·16
Ajmer	88·4	75·7	...	16·08
Jaipur	96·2	75·6	...	13·65
Kotah	93·0	78·6	...	24·12
Bhuj.....	91·6	74·0	...	20·42
Dwarka	88·8	76·2	...	13·61
Veraval	84·1	74·2	...	14·44
Rajkot	92·0	69·0	...	31·39
Bhavnagar Para.....	91·1	73·5	...	24·12
Surat	90·1	77·1	...	?
Ahmedabad.....	92·1	73·7	...	23·72
Deesa	94·3	72·9	...	22·23
Neemuch.....	89·0	69·8	...	20·84
Indore	87·1	72·1	...	26·19
Jubbulpore	81·3	73·8	3·04	36·63
Saugor	81·1	74·5	0·03	29·54
Hoshangabad	88·1	72·9	0·18	44·60
Khandwa.....	88·7	71·1	0·03	19·57
Akola	83·2	72·1	0·12	28·31
Amraoti	85·3	69·8	0·66	31·12
Nagpur.....	84·6	70·8	1·50	48·45
Chanda	82·5	73·0	0·15	40·32
Raipur.....	86·2	74·6	...	54·10
Bombay	79·8	75·2	0·39	51·11
Ratnagiri.....	80·8	71·9	0·18	73·48
Mormugao	81·5	73·7	0·12	73·20
Karwar	80·3	73·0	0·03	102 36
Malegaon.....	86·4	68·6	0·97	22·32
Ahamednagar.....	79·4	68·0	...	25·90
Poona	80·0	69·3	...	22·53
Sholapur	77·3	70·9	...	17·83
Bijapur	89·2	69·2	...	13·08
Belgaum	77·3	64·6	...	32·85
Aurangabad.....	81·7	68·2	0·01	22·74
Nizamabad (Indur)	78·4	70·2	1·05	33·81
Hyderabad	77·3	69·7	0·40	18·56
Mangalore	83·3	68·3	0·42	97·83
Calicut.....	83·3	75·6	...	69·48
Cochin	86·7	76·3	0·06	65·72
Colombo	86·5	76·5	0·03	13·57
Masulipatam	89·8	76·7	...	27·77
Bellary	87·0	71·3	1·05	11·47
Cuddapah	89·1	73·6	0·13	29·52
Madras.....	94·5	77·5	0·03	17·34
Bangalore	79·3	73·8	0·33	?
Coimbatore	89·4	68·3	...	5·97
Trichinopoly	90·1	73·3	...	14·29
Negapatam	9·5	77·0	...	...

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 16th September was 29·822 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 13 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·000 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 16TH SEPTEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 16th September, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air and temperature are generally equal to the average.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly except in the extreme western districts; Allahabad has had 0·13", Cawnpore 0·21" and Mainpuri 0·25". Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in the Lower Sind and Rajputana. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Jubbulpore has had 3·04 inches Hoshangabad 0·18 inches, Akola 0·12inches, Amraoti 0·66 inches, Nagpur 1·50 inches and Chanda 0·15 inches. Skies are generally heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and night temperature are equal to the average. Day temperature is in defect except in the north-western districts.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0·39 inches, Ratnagiri 0·18 inches and Mormugao 0·12 inches. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and minimum temperature are normal. Maximum temperature is in defect in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon records 0·97" of rain, Nizamabad 1·35" and Hyderabad 0·40". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and night temperature are equal to the average. Day temperature is in defect.

General remarks.—The noteworthy feature in the weather to-day is the extension of precipitation into the United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Central Provinces, the Konkan, south Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and the United Provinces with the exception of the extreme western districts. Local rain has fallen in Malabar, while in the Bombay Deccan rainfall has decreased, only isolated showers being reported to-day.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Central Provinces and local rain in the United Provinces, the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan, Hyderabad and on the west coast of the Peninsula.

P. & O. Mail Steamer Report.—S. S. "Salsette," which left Aden on the afternoon of the 11th instant, experienced upto Longitude 52° E light variable wind and swell; thence to Longitude 55° E, strong or fresh south-westerly wind and swell; thence to Longitude 65° E. moderate south-westerly wind; thence to Longitude 71° E. gentle to moderate westerly to north-westerly wind and swell, and at Longitude 72° E. light northerly wind and near Bombay light south-easterly wind. She had occasionally cloudy weather from Longitude 61° E., but rain or rain squalls only near Bombay. There has been further decrease in the strength of the wind in Arabian Sea during the past week. The wind direction near Bombay was variable due probably to slightly disturbed conditions off the north Konkan Coast.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY MAJOR H. E. E. PROCTER, A.D.C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 17th September.

2. The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice this Saturday afternoon the 17th instant from 4 p.m.

3. There will be a Parade for all members at the Riding School on Tuesday morning next, the 20th instant, at 7-30 a.m. punctually.

Dress.—Khaki and hunting saddles.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut,
Actg. Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 17th September.

786. Parade.—Monday the 19th instant.—"G" Coy, Recruits Parade at 7-30 a.m. on the Maidan.

787. Lectures—Tuesday the 20th instant—Lecture at the R G A Lecture Room, Colaba, at 12 noon, by Captain C Scaife, R A M C.

Subject—Sanitation.

All members are invited to attend.

II. Lecture for N C Officers at Head Quarters at 6-30 p.m. by the Adjutant.

Subject—Repetition of last two weeks work.

788. Parade—Wednesday the 21st instant—"G" Coy Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.

789. Signalling—Thursday the 22nd instant—The Signalling Class will parade at 7 a.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 17th September.

Nos 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Apollo Bunder at 5 p.m., on Saturday 1st October and proceed to middle ground for 6" inch Mark vii gun drill and D R F drill.

144. Parades—All recruits are especially requested to attend.

Dress—Khaki and forage caps.

A D R F class will be started at the Old Saluting Battery Apollo Bunder, at 7-15 a.m. on Wednesday 28th September.

Members wishing to join this class are requested to send their names in to the Adjutant by the 24th September.

145. Musketry—The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for class firing for recruits—Practice 1 grouping Standard only on Sunday 2nd October.

Firing to commence at 7 a.m.

Dress—Mufti.

146. Rifles issues of.—Rifles will be available for issue on and from Monday 19th September.

Members are requested to draw them personally from Head-Quarters as soon after that date as possible between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. any day except Sunday.

147. Annual Reports—The annual reports for the season 1909-10 are ready for issue and can be obtained at Head Quarters.

148. Strength—The following members having joined were taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as follows:—

No 1330 gunner C Jeffery No 1 Sub-Division No 1 Company.

No 90 Sapper T Fraser and No. 91 Sapper E Wilson E E Company.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A

NOTICE.

Cricket.

The following match has been arranged:—

Nos 1 and 2 Companies B V A vs E E Company on the Oval on Sunday 25th September at 11-30 a.m. Tiffin will be provided for players.

Match arranged for 18th is cancelled.

MR. SYED HASSAN IMAM, the leader of the "Young Behar" Party in India, and mover of the resolution against deportation at the Madras Congress of 1908, arrived in London on Aug. 27 on a short visit to England Mr. Hassan Imam, the younger brother of Mr. Syed Ali Imam, the standing Counsel to the Government at Calcutta and President of the All India Moslem League in its first Session at Amritsar in 1908, was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in June 1892 and has not been in England since that year.

AT St. George's Church, Hanover Square, on Aug. 31, the marriage took place of Brig.-General Sir William H. Manning, Indian Army, commissioner and commander-in-chief, Somaliland Protectorate, and Clare Maude, only only daughter Mr. Charles J. Ross, of 66 Grosvenor Street, W., and Heatherdene Bagshot, Surrey. The bride was given away by her father. Capt. B. R. Graham, Indian Army, was best man. A reception was held at 66 Grosvenor Street.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN,

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "it gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it:

"THE LONDON GAZETTE."

India Office, Aug. 30.

The following appointments have been made the Staff in India:—

Army Headquarters Staff

Division of the Chief of the General Staff.

To be a General Staff officer, first grade—Col. J. A Tanner DSO, RE June 20.

Brigade Staff.

To be a brigade major—Capt. EF Orton, 37th Lancers Belooch Horse June 16.

To be a Staff captain—Capt F W Radcliffe, 2nd batt. Dorsetshire Regt June 23.

Recruiting Staff.

To be recruiting officer:—Major M R W Nightingale, 5th Goorkha Rifles Frontier Force June 11; Capt C W Carey, Queen's Own Corps of Guides June 14.

Aug. 27

Gunner J Reep has been promoted to the rank of chief gunner in his Majesty's fleet.

Aug. 29.

In accordance with the provisions of his late Majesty's Order in Council of May 16, 1904—Chief Gunner W S May has been granted the rank of lieutenant on being pensioned Aug 27.

Aug. 30.

In accordance with the provisions of his late Majesty's Order in Council of May 16, 1904—Chief Artificer Engineer E H Richards has been granted the rank of engineer-lieutenant on being pensioned.

Admiralty, August 30.

In accordance with provisions of Order in Council of 29th June, 1900—Engineer Commander William James Brown has this been placed on the Retired List with permission to assume the rank of Engineer Captained. The seniority of Engineer Lieutenant Charles Edward Stone had been posdated to the 5th July, 1902.

Admiralty, August 31.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 8th December, 1903, and 18th October, 1909—Commander Lawrance Archer Tawney has this been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Paymaster Cyril Cuningham Boulton has this day been advanced to the rank of Staff Paymaseer in His Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

The name of Lieutenant George Earnshaw Buchanan is removed from the List of Officers Dated 27th August.

Admaralty, September 1,

In accordance with the provisions of his late Majesty's Orders in Council of 8th December, 1903, and 18th October, 1909—Commander Claude George Reginald Brandon has this day been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Captain. In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870—Commander Arther Trevelyan Taylor has this day been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Captain. The Reverend Alfred Shell M.A., has this day been appointed a Chaplain in His Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Marine Artillery.

The undermentioned Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels by Brevet under the provisions of Order in Council of 19th March, 1883:—Henry Forbes Mackay. John Markham Rose. William Bathurst Harkness, and Dated 1st September.

The undermeutioned Lieutenant to be Captains, under the provisions of Order in Council of 27th January, 1885:—Henry Knighton Stephens. William Noel Stokes. On Seconded List. Walter Legh Huntingford. Alan George Barways Bourne M V O. Dated 1st September.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Captain Arthur Stanley Tetley is placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with a gratuity, under the provisions of Order in Council of 29th November, 1881. Dated 1st September.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains, under the provisions of Order in Council of 27th January, 1885:—Hugh Caledon Atkinson. James Macnair-Smith, Cecil Edward Sykes Wright Gerald Stephen Hobson Henry Bryan Nelson Panton Ashworth Clegg But Walter Hayes Pickering Richards Guy Harrison Arthur Mervyn Toulmin Dated 1st September.

Royal Marine Forces.

The undermentioned retired Officer is appointed to the Reserve of Officers in the rank last held by him whilst on the Active List:—Captain Arthur Stanley Tetley, Royal Marine Light Infantry Dated 1st September.

War Office, Whitehall, September 2.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Colonel Arthur W. Money C. B., from the Half-pay List, to be a General Staff Officer, 1st grade, at the War Office, vice Colonel J. E. Edmonds, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 21st August.

The undermentioned Officers to be Assistant Directors of Army Signal:—Major Alfred L Law, The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment). Dated 23rd July. Captain William S Douglas, Royal Engineers. Dated 13th August Captain Hubert C Smith, Royal Engineers. Dated 28th July, Captain Charles C Armitage, Royal Artillery. Dated 27th July, Lieutenant Edward C T Warner, Scots Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Right Honourable J C Earl of Aberdeen, K T, G C M G, Lieutenant-General and, General Governor of Ireland. Dated 22nd August.

Establishments.

Schools of Electric Lighting; Captain Gerald Trop, Royal Engineers to be an Instructor, vice Captain A C J Stevens, Royal Engineers, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 16th August.

Cavalry.

14th King's Hussars, Lieutenant Simon W R Mewburn to be Captain, vice T E L Hill-Whitson, promoted, Dated 6th August.

19th Queen Alexandra's Own Royal Hussars, Lieutenant Francis D Alexander to be Captain, vice W B Rennie, resigned. Dated 17th August,

Second Lieutenant Alfred S M Summers to be Lieutenant, vice F D Alexander. Dated 17th August.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery The undermentioned Officers are seconded for service on the Staff:—Major Webb Gillman, D S O Dated 14th August, Lieutenant Robert Giffard Dated 7th August, Lieutenant John W Roe is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Artillery Dated 11th August,

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Major William G Hibbert is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health Dated 1st August,

Lieutenant Charles H G Campbell resigns his Commission Dated 3rd September.

Infantry.

The Northumberland Fusiliers, Second Lieutenant Montagu Blackett Ord, from Unattached List Territorial Force (University Candidate) to be Second Lieutenant vice A P Garnier, seconded Dated 18th September 1909 and to take precedence next below W P H Rushbrooke, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to 3rd September.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles J Stanton, on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, retires on retired pay. Dated 3rd September.

Major Thomas P. England to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel C J Stanton. Dated 3rd September.

Captain Cecil L Estridge resigns his Commission. Dated 3rd September.

Lieutenant Desmond F Anderson, from The Devonshire Regiment, to be Captain, vice H H Powell. Dated 3rd September.

The South Wales Borderers, Brevet Major Edgar C Purchas, from Supernumerary Captain, is restored to the establishment, vice C J Safford, deceased. Dated 1st September.

Lieutenant Geofrey T Raikes to be Adjutant, vice A M O J Lloyd. Dated 2nd September.

The Worcestershire Regiment, Supernumerary Captain Richard A De B Rose is restored to the establishment, vice H A Carr, promoted. Dated 22nd August.

Lieutenant William J. B. Cooke resigns his Commission. Dated 3rd September,

The East Lancashire Regiment, Captain William H Cooper retires on retired pay Dated 3rd September.

Quartermaster and Honorary Major William A Webb retires on retired pay Dated 3rd September.

Serjeant-Major John Shaw to be Quartermaster. with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice honorary Major W A Webb Dated 3rd September.

The Surrey Regiment, Corporal Edward George Herris Clarke, from 16th (The Queens's) Lancers, to be Second Lieutenant, on augmentation Dated 3rd September.

The Border Regiment, Captain and Brevet Major Charles D Vaughan, D S O. to be Major, vice R de B Onichester, retired, Dated 15th August,

The Queen's own (Royal West Kent Regiment), Second Lieutenant William S C Hamley resigns his Commission Dated 3rd September.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Lionel G Oliver, on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, retires on retired pay Dated 1st September,

Major Bertram E Ward to be Lieutenant-Colonel vice Brevet Colonel L G Oliver Dated 1st September.

Captain Henry N. Couchman to be Major, vice B E Ward Dated 1st September,

The Durham Light Infantry, Lieutenant Frederic C Dandombe Shafto resigns his Commission Dated 3rd September,

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's), Captain John E Thornhill is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health. Dated 13th August.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers, Supernumerary Captain George A Woods is restored to the establishment, vice M A Tynte, resigned Dated 22nd August,

The Army Service Corps.

Brevet Colonel Edward A Bramhall, on completion of 5 years service as a Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on the Half-pay List Dated 3rd September,

Major Even E Carter, C M G. M V O, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel E A Bramhall Dated 3rd September.

Captain Duris Parsons to be Major, vice Major E E Carter, C M G, M V O Dated 3rd September,

Supernumerary Captain Erril R O'Hara is restored to the establishment, vice D Parsons Dated 3rd September.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets from The Royal Military College to be Second Lieutenants Dated 3rd September,

Cavalry.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), Roberic Milns Barnsley, in succession to Lieutenants E E Hodgson, removed from the service for absence without leave,

1st (Royal) Dragoons, The Honourable John Limbrey Robert Selater, Booth, in succession to Lieutenant T S Irwin, promoted.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys), Ralph Whitehead, in succession to Lieutenant A R Moncrieff, promoted into 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons.

4th Queen's Own Hussars Herbert George Godson in succession to Lieutenant W Neilson, promoted.

7th Queen's Own Hussars, Carlyon Will Mason MacFarlane, in succession to Lieutenant E W Hermon, promoted.

8th King's Royal Irish Hussars, Llewellyn William Dean Wathen, vice T K Robson, resigned.

9th Queen's Royal Lancers Leonard Wyndham Diggle in succession to Lieutenant G N Neilson, resigned.

13th Hussars, John Arthur Jeffery, in succession to Lieutenant C Steels, promoted.

17th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers, Charles Llewellyn Wynne-Jones vice I H W S Dalrymple-Clark, resigned.

19th Queen Alexandra's Own Royal Hussars Philip Ernest Bowden-Smith, in succession to Lieutenant T H W Curtis, resigned.

Reginald Henry Napier Settle, in succession to Lieutenant G. Bonham-Carter, seconded.

Edward Gordon Davidson, in succession to Lieutenant G E O F Lambert, seconded.

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards, Henry Charles Loyd, in succession to Lieutenant F R Pollock, seconded.

Arthur Francis Smith, in succession to Lieutenant R G Wavell-Paxton, resigned. George Rous Temple Gore, vice ra A Alston, resigned.

Henry Wilson Verlest, in succession to Lieutenant A G Tritton, promoted.

Scots Guards, Sir John Swinnerton Dyer, Bart. in succession to Lieutenant R. Steuart-Menzies, seconded.

Irish Guards, Edward George Francis Gunning in succession to Lieutenant J Harvey, promoted

The Army Service Corps.

Norman Robert de la Lee Gill.
Lionel George Humphreys.
Henry Tupper Mellish.

Unattached List for Indian Army.

With a view to their appointment to the Indian Army Leonard William Henry Mathias, Lancelot Cecil Torbock Graham Johnston Evelyn Shearer Alexander Dermot Morrogh Bernard Francis Traves Drake-Brockman James Manes Whittall Charles Reginald Cambridge Lane Brian Henry O'Donnell Nigel Gresley Reginald Woodyatt Noel Louis t. Pierre Runbury Theodore Thompson Laville Arthur John Lunn Malcolm Louis Woollcombe Harold Arthur Andrews John Eldridge Butler Charles Oliver Robins Mosse, Percy Kenneth Rivett-Carnac, Christopher Michael Maithy, Roy Lancelot Lemon, Reginald Hugh Penrose-Welsted, William Richard Annesley, Scott, Humphrey Vickers Gell, Edward Henry Ommanney Elkington, Ralph Harry Burlton, William Trevor Bird, Charles James Cockbuen, Richard Travers Lawrence, James Fraser Abbott, Percy Grey, Herbert Charles Loder Minchin, John Olive Doveton Mullaly, Percivel Benbow Hebbert, Charles Mathew Fulton, Lachlan Loudoun MacLean, and John Paul Surtees Minter.

Army Medical Service.

Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Culling, from the Royal Army Medical Corps, to be Colonel, vice D. O'Sullivan, retired. Dated 8th August.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Lieutenant-Colonel William Heffernan retires on retired pay. Dated 3rd September.

Captain Leonard Bousfield, M.D., from the Seconded List, is resorted to the establishment. Dated 29th August.

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps. Captain Thomas W. Rudd to be Major. Dated 28th August.

The undermentioned to be Lieutenants (on probation). Dated 3rd September.

Walter St. John Fulton McCartney, vice Henry G. Tabuteau, resigned.

Edward Cecil Doyle, vice John W O'Keily, seconded.

Robert Henry Constable Higgins, vice William H Walker, seconded.

Earle McKillop Nicholl, in succession to Major Edmund J Lowson, retired.

Robert Charles George Thwaytes, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Taylor, promoted.

Herbert Stanley Woods, vice Edward H Brogan, resigned.

Army Pay Department.

Major Arthur J V Durell, Staff Paymaster, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 3rd September.

Captain Lawrence G Stayner, Paymaster, to be Major. Dated 21st July.

Memoranda.

Colonel John E Harvey, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay dated 3rd September.

The undermentioned Colonels are placed on the Half-pay List.

John W G Dawkins, C B, on vacating his appointment as General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, Mediterranean Command dated 1st August.

William F H Stafford, C B, on vacating the appointment of the Chief Engineer, Southern Command. Dated 8th August.

Brevet Colonel Edward A. Bramhall. Half-pay List, to be Colonel. Dated 3rd September.

Army Motor Reserved.

Captain (Honorary Major) Hercules R Langrishe resign his Commission. Dated 3rd September.

TO END THE TORMENT OF PILES.

Nothing is more tormenting than piles. They make work almost impossible. It is agonising to move or sit down. Piles are dangerous, too, because if neglected they often lead to fistula. If you have piles, itching, bleeding or protruding, the earlier you begin with Doan's Ointment the easier your cure will be, and you will save yourself from untold misery and suffering. Doan's Ointment is a certain cure; it has triumphed in hundreds of cases where every other treatment has failed.

Mrs. S. Parker, of 10, Victoria Cottages, Milton Square, Margate, England, says:—"I am very pleased to tell you that I have received great good from Doan's Ointment. I suffered two years from piles; the bearing-down pains were dreadful, and I lost a lot of blood. Often I had to give up work and lie down, and at last I was obliged to seek medical advice. I got no better, however, and began to grow low-spirited and feeble.

"Hearing of Doan's Ointment I got some to try, and was surprised at the ease it gave me. I can now say it has done me more good than anything I have ever used, and I feel better than I have done for a long time. (Signed) (Mrs.) S. Parker."

7 1-2 years later Mrs. Parker wrote:—"I am glad to tell you that I am still free from the old trouble."

Doan's Ointment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per pot, or 6 pots for Rs. 10-0-0 or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

Wholesale Depôt, 23 Farringdon Road, London, England

THE LADIES' CORNER.

JAPANESE LADIES TOILETTES.

The sumptuous character of the fashions of past centuries in Japan, as revealed in the historical tableaux at Shepherd's Bush, or in the coloured prints which so many treasure, writes a London correspondent, need not detract in any way from an appreciation of the charming taste in colour and materials which are noticeable in the costume of Japanese ladies of the present day. Outdoors especially their costumes are very subdued indeed favourite tones being elephant grey, dark, smoky browns, black, and dull blue.

THE KIMONO AND THE OBI.

It is no uncommon thing to see two long kimonos of silk and the half-length over-coat of crepe all worn one above the other, and each of identically the same shade, while the owner's crest appearing white in the five prescribed places proves that the materials were especially dyed for her use, it being a matter of pride with the Japanese lady, that every detail of the entire costume shall harmonise perfectly, even to the tiny cord which holds in place the broad sash (obi), her embroidered vanity case, and the combs in her exquisitely coiffed hair.

COST OF THE OBI.

At home or for some special fete the kimono may be of some light flowered or embroidered material, and the obi may cost anything up to £20, according to the amount of gold woven into it, so that, combined with the cost of the other beautiful fabrics and valuable hair ornaments, it may be easily understood that the ladies of Japan, as elsewhere in the world, must spend sums quite equalling our own in extravagance if they wish to appear well dressed. New gowns, however, are required at far less frequent intervals than with us, and assume a proportionate importance. With the exception of the square of white, pink, or red crepe which is first wound tightly about the body from waist to feet, all garments are precisely of the same shape, and increased or diminished in number according to the season of the year. The obi takes the place of our corsets as to protection and support of the torso.

THE COIFFEUR'S CHARGES.

Hats, of course, are non-existent in the Japanese trousseau, and the coiffeur in consequence is of the utmost importance; so even the humblest women go to a professional for the arrangement of their hair, each social condition and period of life demanding different prescribed forms of bands, puffs, coils, and ornaments. The fee for such work is naturally variable. A middle-aged woman of the lower classes will pay three-halfpence twice a week, while a geisha must pay a shilling or even more and they are often mere children who cannot be expected to exercise the care while sleeping that an elder girl would, they must have it dressed almost daily. The charge for dressing the hair of a woman of the upper class would be something between these two extremes; but the decorative combs and barpins which play such an important part in the construction cost from £1 to £10, the most expensive usually without carving or ornamentation of any kind, pure translucent colour or weight of material being the essential qualities desired to produce an elegant but perfectly unobtrusive ornament.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—August 30.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Col C T Robinson, A A G R A	Lieut Col E L Sullivan, 36 Sikhs
Lieut Col H D Watson, 9 G R	Major G S Cartwright, R E
Lieut Col A Pressey, 10 Jats	Major D G Bryce, 76 Punj
Lieut Col E W Richards, S and T Corps	Capt H W D Hill, 16 Cav
	Capt G W Maconachie, I M S
Lieut H Digby-Beste, R I M	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major Gen B T Mahon, C B, D S O, to 27-9-1910	Capt A F Henderson, 27 Lt Cav, to 15-11-1910
Col H V Cox, D Q M G, to 18-11-1910	Capt E C Alexander, D S O 3 mo M C
Major J C D Pinny, 38 C I H, 3 mo M C	Lieut M S Young, 14 Lrs 2 mo M C
Major C M O' Reilly, 63 P L I, 4 mo	Lieut L Spencer, 8 Raj, to 17-11-1910
Major G D L Chatterton, 66 Punj, 3 mo M C	Lieut H T Molloy, 2-5 G R 4 mo
Capt G D Bruce, 61 Prs, 2 mo	Lieut A L E Nixon, 18 Lrs, 14 days

Engineer E A V Vile, R I M, 2 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut Col G A Brownrigg, I A	Lieut A I Dawes, 80 Inf
Major R B B Howe, 83 W I. I	Lieut A G Waller, 44 Inf
Capt C H Kirkwood, 23 Cav	Nursing Sister Miss J Hickie, Q A M N S I

From Aug. 31 to Sept. 2.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major H N Cameron, R E, B	Mr A E Ross, B
Capt J H Murray, I M S, B	Capt W M Houston, I M S Bo
Mr C F Grant, B Cov	Mr E H P Jolly, Bo Cov
Mr J A Bathurst, B Cov	Col A M Crofts, I M S
Mr R W D Willoughby, B Cov	Major A S Beazlie, 8 Raj
Mr G G Chenevix Trench, B Cov	Capt L'A M Fraser, 75 C Inf
Mr W T Hood, B	Capt W Campbell, S T G
Mr E L Crawford, B	Capt A F C Williams, 31 Lrs
Mr A R Anderson, B	Lieut M B Rimington, 37 Lrs
Mr H N V Treadgold, B	Lieut G R Peploe, 6 G R
Mr J C Tulloch, B	Lieut C Oliborn, 12 Punj
Mr P N Sen, B	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major A A Howell, I A, B, 2 mo 21 days on M C	Capt S F Muspratt, 12 Cav, to date of joining Staff College
Ven W A G Luckman, B, 8 mo M C	Capt V E Gwyer, 10 Jats, to date of joining Staff College
Mr A R Anderson, B, 3 mo M C	Capt S S W Paddon, 36 Horse, 6 mo M C
Mr T R Hill, B, 3 mo M C	Capt W O Grant, 127

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET AT POONA.

Government House vs. Kathiawar C. C.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 16.

After a long interval a cricket match was played at Ganeshkhind again, when a Government House team played a match against Kathiawar. High scoring was the order of the day, the Government House winning by 21 runs. Scores:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

1st Innings.

Capt Davis, b Oghad	... 1
Sprot, b Oghad	... 32
Miller, st Ambalal, b Cheetham	... 67
Capt Tillard, b Keshavlal ...	... 7
Capt Lucas, l-b-w, b Bhojrajji...	... 19
Capt Sullivan, st Ambalal, b Ramwala ...	22
Capt Anstruther, b Ramwala ...	... 5
Mr Curtis, st Ambalal, b Cheetham	... 0
Major Wood, l-b-w, b Cheetham	... 6
Major Arnold, not out... ...	... 5
Razak, c Cheetham, b Ramwala	... 1
Extras ...	... 16
Total	...181

2nd Innings.

Capt Anstruther, b Oghad ...	... 3
Miller, b Simms	... 96
Capt Burnham, l b w, b Simms...	... 0
Sprott, l b w, b Cheetham ...	... 44
Capt Tillard, b Keshavlal ...	... 17
Capt Davis, b Oghad	... 38
Major Arnold, b Oghad	... 7
Capt Lucas, b Simms	... 19
Capt Sullivan, b Simms	... 0
Major Wood, not out	... 13
Mr Curtis, b Oghad	... 0
Extras	... 11
Total	...256

KATHIAWAR C. C.

1st Innings.

Maganlal, b Anstruther ...	... 0
Cheetham, st Sprott, b Anstruther	... 55
Oghad, b Anstruther	... 4
Simms, b Anstruther	... 25
Trotter, c Sullivan, b Wood ...	... 11
Major Carter, b Anstruther ...	... 14
K S Ramwala, b Tillard ...	... 42
S Bhojrajji, l b w, b Sullivan ...	... 17
K S Punjavala, b Tillard ...	... 0
Ambalal, st Sprott, b Anstruther	... 19
Keshavlal, not out	... 2
Extras ...	... 9
Total	...198

2nd Innings.

Maganlal, b Anstruther ...	... 10
Ramwala, b Anstruther ...	... 6
Oghad, l b w, b Anstruther ...	... 0
Simms, c Tillard, b Anstruther...	...116
Major Carter, c Razak, b Anstruther	... 24
Punjavala, b Burnham	... 0
Cheetham, b Miller	... 25
Bhojrajji, b Burnham... ...	... 19
Trotter, st Lucas, b Tillard ...	... 0
Keshavlal, b Tillard	... 0
Ratilal, not out	... 9
Extras	... 9
Total	...218

BOMBAY CRICKET LEAGUE.

The following table showing the position of the Clubs in the League :—

	P.	W.	L.	A.	D.	Pts.
Mint Recreation C. C...	10	6	3	1	0	—24
Grindlay Groom & Co...	9	5	2	2	0	—21
Govt. Telegraph C. C....	9	3	3	3	0	— 9
H. M's Customs C. C....	8	3	3	2	0	— 9
B. I. Trust C. C.....	8	2	3	3	0	— 4
B. I. M. Dockyard C. C.	8	0	5	3	0	—10

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 16.

In the Durand Football Tournament the 1st Royal Dragoons met the North Staffordshire Regiment. These two teams this afternoon were to play off their ties when considering the slippery condition of the ground a fairly fast and evenly contested game was witnessed. The display of football was slightly above the average of previous exhibitions. The opening operations were slightly in favour of the Dragoons, but the Staffords soon after asserted themselves and after some pretty footwork, Baker, the centre-forward, getting possession of the ball, put in a stiff shot which beat the Dragoons' goal-keeper. Play after this was pretty even and at the call of half time the Staffords were leading by a goal.

On changing ends the Dragoons showed up in promising style and looked as if they were determined to equalise, but the defensive tactics of the Staffords proved too much for them. The game ruled even for some time when a good shot from Barclay, the centre-half of the Dragoons, just narrowly missed scoring. The game at this stage became somewhat exciting, both goal-keepers being tested in turn, the Dragoons having a slight lead, when Jarrett, the left wing of the Dragoons, made an attempt which went wide of the mark. Play after this was confined to the Staffords' territory, the goal-keeper having an anxious moment of it. The Staffords at this stage seemed to be infused with fresh vigour, and Baker their centre-forward, getting on to the leather with a determined rush down, sent in a beautiful shot which found the net. The whistle, now sounding for time up, left the Staffords' winners by two goals to love.

During the interval the sprint runs took place between the East Yorks and the Foreign Office. The East Yorks won. In the run between Calcutta and King's Rifles, the Rifles won, and in the third between the Durhams and 78th Artillery R. F, the Durhams won. The timing of both the East Yorks and King's Royal Rifles was 13 seconds and the Durhams 13 1 5 seconds.

LATER.

The second game this evening was between the Telegraph and the West Ridings. From the kick-off the Telegraph ran down the ball into their opponents' territory and kept up a heavy pressure on their goal till at last Walker, getting the ball from a good pass by the centre-forward, scored the first goal for his side with a stinging shot. This reverse put the soldiers on their mettle and from the kick-off they made a determined attack and after about 5 minutes' play managed to equalise. With the score of one each, play became very fast and exciting, each team trying to increase its lead. The Ridings forwards at last managed to break through Telegraph defence and the right inner man getting the ball put in the second goal for his side. A few minutes after the whistle blew for half-time, the score being Ridings two, the Telegraphs one. The game in the second half was faster and more exciting, both sides playing up for all their worth, but neither was able to add to the score. The game thus ended in a win for the Riding by two goals to one.

CALCUTTA RUGBY RESULTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 16.

The re-play of the semi-final tie of the Calcutta Rugby Cup Tournament came off before a large crowd of spectators on Calcutta ground this evening, when the West Ridings beat Calcutta F. C. by eleven points to three or two tries and a goal to a try. The Riding had a commanding hold over the game from the very beginning and barring the last few minutes, during which home forwards dribbled down in military territory. They swept all opposition before them and kept Civilians pinned in their own twenty-five. The game was practically confined to the forwards, and the Military pack, both in scrum and loose, had matters much as they liked, the Civilians looking quite off. Colour Lecock got the first try during the initial half which Wilson failed to convert. The pressure was very well sustained from the restart and Firth secured a second try for West Ridings which Morris converted. Soon after Lecock scored third try for the Dukes which Morris failed to majorise. During the last few minutes Calcutta forwards rushed off a good push by Cole who appeared at back in place of Turnbull, and Cunningham scored only a try for Calcutta near Riding corner flag which he himself failed to convert. The game which was very open was supervised by Mr. Nehaines of Madras. The final between Madras and West Ridings will be played to-morrow on the Calcutta ground.

NASIK GOLF WEEK.

Challenge Shield Final.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPT. 16.

The weather was fine and bright, when Thubron and Mackenzie started off for the final round in the Challenge shield competition. Both men drove fine balls, but were weak with their seconds and the first hole was halved in five. From the second tee, both sliced and both failing with their seconds, they were short of the green in three. Thubron got out in 5, and won the hole. Mackenzie equalised matters at the third hole by holing a long putt for 4. The fourth was halved in 5 and Thubron won the next two in 4 each by perfect play. No special feature marked the play at the seventh hole, which was halved in 6. Mackenzie won the short hole in 8, leaving Thubron 1 up. Mackenzie had a fine drive at the ninth, but Thubron topped his ball, which just ran over the road and lay badly. He got his second well away with a brassey and would have been near the green, but for a bad kick. Mackenzie made the most of his opportunity and won the hole in 5. The scores at the turn was.—

Thubron .....5,5,5,5,4,4,6,4,6 ...44
Mackenzie .....5,6,4,5,5,5,6,3,5 ...44

Over the Idgah both men played rather too much to the right. Thubron put his second within five feet of the pin, and just missed a three. Mackenzie was short in his second and third and failed to get the hole in four. Thurbon was thus 1 up. Both men played too strong at the quarry. Thubron ran his second close to the hole and Mackenzie was very short, but put his third dead. Thubron just missed a three and the hole was halved. Thubron again just missed a three at the pond hole after a fine drive, and this was also halved in 4. Mackenzie won the 13th as Thubron got into the ditch beyond the green, and trying to play out the ball rebounded and hit him. Mackenzie won the punch bowl in 4, Thubron's fourth just failing to go down. This left Mackenzie 1 up. There was little to choose between the drives at Port Arthur, but Mackenzie put his second well on the green, while Thubron pitched in the hollow on the left. He recovered well, and just missed getting down in 4. Mackenzie lipped the hole in 3 and lay dead, and thus won the hole. Mackenzie was 2 up with 3 to play. Mackenzie topped his drive at the sixteenth and should have been punished, but the ball ran through both hedge and bunker and enabled him to get his second close up to the green. Thubron got a splendid drive but was short with his second and third. Mackenzie holed out in 4, and won the match. A large number of on-lookers followed the game, which, on the whole, was a very good exhibition of golf. Thubron's game has greatly improved during the last season, and with a little more confidence in the short game he would probably have turned the tables. He is to be congratulated on making such a good fight against so formidable an opponent.

In the semi-finals for the Captain's Cup, which were also played off this morning, Scott beat Shoubridge 7 and 6 and Arnot beat Lowndes 3 and 2. The finals between Arnot and Scott will be played off on Saturday afternoon.

The final of the ladies' foursomes was also played off this morning Mrs. Tuke and Miss Froom met Mrs. Kelly and Miss Mould, and the latter playing up well gave the winners a good game. Mrs. Tuke and Miss Froom won by 3 up and 2 to play.

LATER.

Twelve pairs entered for the Allied Pairs competition this afternoon. A very strong wind was blowing, but otherwise the weather conditions were ideal. The first four started off at 4-15. Several on-lookers posted themselves at the points where the weaker sex were expected to get into difficulties, but were disappointed of their afternoon amusement as the ladies had "bonnie licks." This competition is perhaps the most difficult to handicap in the whole meeting and the Handicapping Committee are to be congratulated on the results which were very close. The winners, Mrs. Maconochie and Mr. Mackenzie, returned a good score of 51—5 46. Mr. Mackenzie who has just won the challenge shield and is on the top of his game made no mistakes and Mrs. Maconochie's putting was splendid.

As Mrs. Maconochie presented the prize she very sportingly handed it over to Mrs. Pooley who was second.

Results were as follows :—

Mrs Maconochie and Mrs Mackenzie...	51—5	46
Mr and Mrs Pooley	54—6	48
Mr and Mrs Thubron	54—4	50
Mr and Mrs Arnot	55—5	50
Miss Mould and Mr Durnford.....	58—8	50
Mrs Tuke and Mr Lowndes	51 scr	51
Miss Froom and Mr England	52—1	5
Mr and Mrs B H Duxbury	57—6	51
Mr and Mrs Kelly.....	61—9	52
Mrs G R Duxbury and Mr Pechey.....	62—6	56
Mrs Pipe and Mr White	65—8	57

Mrs Nicholls and Mr Cherry no return.

The Ladies Putting Competition takes place at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

BOXING AT LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPT. 16.

A feature of the R. H. A. Boxing tournament last night was the ten-round contest between Driver Sampson, R. H. A. and Pte, Fowler, 8th Hussars. After brilliant display Fowler gave way in the fifth round to Sampson.

In the light weights Gunner Symons, 79 Battery, defeated Lce-Corporal Franklin, Middlesex Regiment, in the second round. Pte. Sayers, H. L. I, won two fights during the evening and in his contest with Bombardier Garvey, 79th Battery, he knocked his man out in the first round.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

THE annual report of the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Association states that in the Hospital, which is staffed by the Association 6,972 Hindus, 3,523 Mahomedans, 232 Parsis and 3 Europeans were treated during the year as indoor and outdoor patients. The advantages of this important and useful institution the report continues are largely discounted by insufficiency of Nursing. The Surgeon in charge complains that the staff is wholly inadequate for efficient nursing but no increase can be made until the financial position of the association improves. There is an invested fund—increased from Rs. 2,000— to the amount of Rs. 4,000 of which the interest alone is available for expenditure and Government have sanctioned a grant equal to half the total expenditure. The grant for the year of report was Rs. 4,107-8-0. All other charges have to be met from voluntary subscriptions. The Western India Turf Club, the Millowner's Association and the Bombay Port Trust continued the Annual Contributions respectively of Rs. 1,200, Rs. 250 and Rs. 200 to the Association which they have hitherto made. Their generosity and public spirit and that of the English Commercial Banking Houses in Bombay must be acknowledged with gratitude, and it is to be hoped that their example will be followed by the leading members of the Native Communities. The two Railway Cos., have not yet given any help, although their sick receive the benefit of the services of the Nursing staff, and without any charge even for diet; it is believed that this is not done at any other hospital and it is understood that the Companies subscribe to the Nursing Funds of other institutions similarly situated in Bombay. It seems highly desirable to make a further representation to the Railway Authorities. An appeal for subscription should also be made to the City Improvement Trust.

RAILWAY MAIL SORTER CONVICTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPT. 16.

A sorter of the Railway Mail Service, named Thauram working between Rohri and Karachi, has been convicted and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge of Sukkur for stealing letters, containing two half currency notes of rupees one hundred each, and also trying to change the numbers of the half notes so as to match the two halves.

As the result of recent experiments the Army Council has decided as a tentative measure to adopt the taxicab as the motor vehicle to be authorised for the carriage of machine guns of Territorial cyclist battalions.

BOMBAY CROP REPORTS.

THE following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, 14th September :—

Heavy rain during week parts Kanara, Ratnagiri, Savantvadi, Kolhapur, moderate Kolaba, Belgaum, slight elsewhere except Sind, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Baroda, Palanpur. More needed parts Gujarat, Konkan, West Khandesh, Belgaum, Cutch. Kharif transplantation continues Larkana, Ahmedabad, Kanara, Nasik. Sowing cotton continues Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, West Khandesh, Karnatak, Kolhapur, Cutch. Standing crops generally in good condition except slight damage rats parts Karachi insects Upper Sind Frontier, grasshoppers Ahmednagar, Poona, Belgaum, Dharwar, floods Hyderabad. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation parts Sind, Broach Deccan, Bijapur, Fodder-supply generally adequate. Agricultural stock deficient Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, generally in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation generally adequate. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prices risen Ratnagiri, Kanara, fallen Panch Mahals, Khandesh, Poona, Bijpur, Belgaum, stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable Sind 29 to 41, Konkan 13 to 29, Deccan 5 to 30, Karnatak 18 to 31 per cent. less than normal, Gujarat 8 per cent. more than normal to 26 per cent. less.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

There will be another change of programme at the Excelsior this evening. One of the best production in Italian films has been introduced to Bombay this week in a picture, called "The Secret of the Glacier." This is an exciting drama acted amongst the most picturesque parts of the Alps. The comic part of the programme includes "Foolshead" in some of his best antics. On Sunday, instead of having their usual prize show with presentation of gold and silver watches at 7 p. m, the management will hold the prize show at 10 p. m. On account of the Parsee Khordadsal Holiday there will be a special prize show at 7 p. m. when three ladies' sarees or three Parsee hats will be given away.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A MEETING of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. P. Orr, I. C. S., presiding.

Mr. Burjor Sorabji N. Cooper applied to the Board for the lease of a plot of land in Mathew Road at Rs. 40 per square yard. He also asked for permission to let half the land to another party and build upon it in accordance with the Municipal building bylaws.

The Board resolved that Mr. Burjor Cooper might lease the plot at Rs. 40 per square yard, but the building to be erected on it should be subject to the rules and regulations of the Improvement Trust.

DELHI FLOUR MILLS CO.

A general meeting of the shareholders of the Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Co., Ltd., was held at the Offices of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

The directors' report stated that the mill had ground 27,000 maunds more wheat than in the previous year, and this reduced the working expenses. Against this advantage, however, the price of wheat was high throughout the year, and though there was a margin of profit in the sale of flour, the demand for which was very moderate, atta and bran were only saleable at a loss and this accounted for the poor result of the year's working. However, with the present good rain all over the wheat growing districts there were excellent prospects for the new crop and we expect the next season a favourable one for the Company. Including a balance of Rs. 1,156-12-8, brought forward from last year, the Profit and Loss Account shows a profit of Rs. 2,133-15-9 which the directors proposed to carry over to the new year's accounts. The buildings, machinery, stock and stores at Delhi were insured against the risk of fire to the extent of Rs. 5,17,000.

The report was adopted. A shareholders' proposal that a devidend of ten rupees per share be paid from the reserve fund was defeated.

It was also decided "That the Secretary and Treasurers' commission be calculated at 10 per cent. on net profits of the Company without deduction of depreciation and the same shall have retrospective effect from 1st October, 1907.'

GERMAN DEFENCES.

An article in the "Mecklenburger Warte" contains (says the "Daily Mail") the following significant sentences :—

"Under William II. a magnificent system of coast defence has sprung up. With amazement and dread the English see its culmination yearly drawing nearer. By means of the chain of fortifications, which reaches from Borkum to Heligoland, and which will certainly some day be extended to Sylt [an island some forty miles N.N.E., of Heligoland] the German fleet is assured of so wide a manœuvre area that at pleasure it can disappear under over and reappear 153 kilometres (ninety-four miles) away. The enemy is therefore compelled to concentrate her forces, instead of scattering them, as she would prefer, to blockade all our river mouths. Our torpedo-boats have, however, a safe route to their sally-port Borkum, whence they can appear in six hours on the English coast. The whole system which is entirely due to William II.'s initiative, doubles the strength of our fleet. To make in these fortifications, or even to establish a possibility of making an attempt to do so—this is the idea at which the English clutch ever more despairingly. It is not now sufficient to receive casual reports. Highly paid agents and their officers now devote their lives and risk an end in a German prison in order to make expert surveys of the newly erected fortifications. Twenty years ago the English War Office paid grudgingly in guineas for German information. For the knowledge of what has been done under William II, they would willingly pay millions of pounds."

London, Sept. 5.

The "Daily Mail" is publishing a number of remarkable letters from Mr. William Maxwell, describing Germany's furious activity in the North Sea. The island of Heligoland, says Mr. Maxwell, is being fortified like Gibralter. Emden is being made a large naval base, and a torpedo base within six hours' journey from England is being formed at Borkum, an East Frisian Island at the mouth of the Ems.

The "Daily Chronicle," without mentioning the "Daily Mail," censures such discussions, while the case against the Englishmen Brandon and Trench, on a charge of espionage at Borkum, is still sub judice and, moreover, because such controversies stirred up bad blood.

CARLIST CONSPIRACY.

London, Sept. 5.

The "Daily Telegraph" correspondent at Lourdes, South West France, states the French and Spanish Governments are investigating a Carlist conspiracy which has for its object the capture of the Spanish Throne for Don Jaime. The Conspiracy has its centre at Lourdes, and among those participating in it are several French Royalists, who acknowledge Dona Jaime as Leader. The Carlists have organised two newspapers, and held many meetings.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers every where.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 10th September.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 10th September 1910.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec.	1606·65	715237	6926833	7642175
I. M. Ry. System	1178·02	162380	1547056	1709436
A. D. C. Ry.....	125·66	28161	278638	306799
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	1524	17143	18667
Total...	2950·62	907302	8769775	9677077
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 10th September 1909.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec..	1606·65	644496	6124128	6768624
I. M. Ry. System	1178·04	159717	1419214	1578931
A. D. C. Ry. ...	125·66	25941	229378	255319
B.-K. Ry.....	40 29	1057	10659	11716
Total..	2950·64	831211	7783379	8614590
Inc. or Dec.	G. I. P. R.	+ 70741	+862816	+873551
	I. M. Ry. —0·02	+ 2663	+127842	+130505
	A. D. C. R.	+ 2220	+ 49260	+ 51480
	Baran Kotah R.	+ 467	+ 6484	+ 6951

Note.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st July 1910.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 3rd Sept. on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 1,48,000	Rs. 1,55,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 3,47,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	293	387	8	688
For previous 8 weeks of half year	12,40,000	15,45,000	33,000	28,18,000
Total for 9 weeks	13,88,000	17,40,000	37,000	31,65,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,78,095	1,52,906	5,728	3,36,729
Per mile of Ry...	353	303	12	668
Total to corresponding date...	15,93,490	14,57,190	35,130	30,85,916

Increase for the week .....Rs. 10,271
Do. to date ....Rs. 79,084

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd Sept. 1910. on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 6,000	Rs. 10,000	Rs.	Rs. 16,000
Or per mile of Railway	42	71	.....	113
For previous 8 weeks of half year.....	47,000	95,600	.....	1,42,600
Total for 9 weeks	53,000	1,05,600	.....	1,58,600
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,669	15,106	.....	19,766
Per mile of Ry.	33	107	.....	140
Total to corresponding date	47,969	1,30,138	1,393	1,79,490

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 3,766
Do. to date .....Rs. 20,890

PALANPUR-DHESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 3rd Sept. on 17·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 600	Rs. 200	Rs.	Rs. 800
Or per mile of Railway.....	35	11	.....	46
For previous 8 weeks of half year	4,350	1,760	.....	6,140
Total for 9 weeks	4,950	1,990	.....	6,940
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	534	283	.....	817
Per mile of Ry..	31	16	.....	47
Total to corresponding date..	4,778	2,614	22	6,914

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 17
Increase to date .....Rs. 26

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 3rd Sept. on 1,773·41 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 2,20,000	Rs. 1,90,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 4,17,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	124	107	4	235
For previous 8 weeks of half year	18,68,000	17,63,000	58,000	36,29,000
Total for 9 weeks	20,28,000	19,53,000	65,000	40,46,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,66,584	1,51,854	7,405	3,25,843
Per mile of Ry..	94	86	4	184
Total to corresponding date...	16,32,616	16,37,284	54,581	33,24,481

Increase for the week.....Rs. 91,157
Do. to date .....Rs. 7,21,616

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 3rd Sept. on 339·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 15,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs.	Rs. 22,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	44	21	.....	65
For previous 8 weeks of half year	1,07,000	65,000	.....	1,72,000
Total for 9 weeks	1,22,000	72,000	.....	1,94,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,682	2,921	63	7,666
Per mile of Ry..	15	9	.....	24
Total to corresponding date...	47,941	40,467	588	88,996

Increase for the week .....Rs. 14,334
Do. to date .....Rs. 1,05,004

A Medical Officer

Debility, Nervous Exhaustion—

Certainly the absolute confidence of eminent doctors is evidence enough of the exceptional benefits imparted by Phosferine. Even doctors cannot do more to prove their confidence than by *using Phosferine to remedy their own disorders.* Could any proof be more definite, more convincing than the testimony of John Dodd, D.S.M., Medical Officer in the late South African War, who says: "After being shot through both lungs I was dangerously reduced, and I attribute it solely to Phosferine that I regained my usual health. I have *proved* the value of Phosferine in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion." This brilliant medical officer found Phosferine particularly serviceable for insufficiency of nerve force, and declares nothing was so suitable in combating fevers, chills, &c.

Not possible now

John Dodd, D.S.M. (late of the Medical Staff, 5th Imperial Yeomanry, 1st Brigade, South Africa), Ladysmith House, Witton-le-Wear, writes: —"I have had considerable experience in the use of your invaluable remedy Phosferine, and it has proved particularly serviceable where there exists *insufficiency of nerve force.* This condition, often due to primary weakness, lays the system open to influenza, colds, neuralgia, rheumatism, indigestion, fevers, and in remedying this predisposition I have found *nothing so suitable* as your preparation. Phosferine invariably goes to the root of the mischief direct. The *certainty* of its action is moreover an estimable feature. In debility and kindred ailments, caused by a reduced system, *it has unprecedented power,* and in my own case I can bear evidence to its exceptional value, and am indeed greatly indebted to its wonderful restorative properties. During the late war in South Africa, I was shot through both lungs and pericardium and that reduced me most dangerously; after taking Phosferine for about two months it brought me back to my usual health. *I attribute this solely to the use of Phosferine.* I have advised Phosferine in several cases, and *proved* its value in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion."—March 11, 1910.

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Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
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Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

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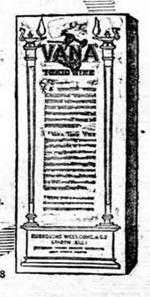

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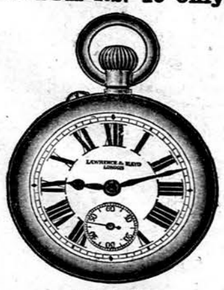

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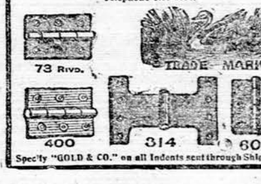

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The Bombay Gazette Christmas Number, 1910.

TO BE PUBLISHED

MID-DECEMBER.

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER of the "Bombay Gazette" this year will surpass previous issues in attractiveness and interest.

Each succeeding issue has surpassed its predecessor in literary merit and in circulation, therefore the Proprietors have decided on offering a number this year which will eclipse all previous ones.

Arrangements have been made for a series of Stories and Sketches by a score of the best known authors.

The following are among other features already arranged fer :—

THE GOLDEN GIRL,
By
GEORGE R. SIMS.

GENERAL BURTON'S GHOST,
By
KATHARINE TYNAN.

MISTLETOE & ROSEMARY,
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ALICE & CLAUDE ASKEW.

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By
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NANCY'S NEW YEAR ADVENTURE,
By
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THE MAGIC MISTLETOE,
By
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MERE DROSS,
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JOHN STRANGE WINTER.

UNCLE BEN,
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A MIDSUMMER CHRISTMAS DAY,
By
W. A. McKENZIE.

A YULETIDE MYSTERY,
By
E. EVERETT GREEN.

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By
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DRAWING ROOM MAGIC,
By
CALTON.

HOW SANTA CLAUS CAME TO HOLLY HOUSE,
By
QUEENIE SCOTT-HOOPER.

LOUIS WAIN'S CAT SKETCHES.

PICTORIAL HUMOUR,
By
HILDA COWHAM AND OTHERS.

Sketches by Seymour Hicks, Ellaline Terriss, Harry Lauder, Marie Studholm, and other well-known actors and actresses.

Space for Advertisements will necessarily be restricted and it will therefore be necessary for intending advertisers to apply early for space and position to

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BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.....	6 8 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.....	6 8 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	5 0 2	" "
Device's Brilliant, 125 deg...	4 12 2	" "
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The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 17th September 1910.

THE PATHANS ON THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

WHEN we took over the Sikh Kingdom at the end of the forties in the last century, one of our heritages was an exceedingly troublesome frontier question which is still with us after more than fifty years of excogitation as to the best methods of solving it, and a score of little wars and punitive expeditions against the highland Pathans. Our national philanthropy prevented a continuance of the means which some of the Sikh governors found to be effective—one of whom, the notable General Avitabile, an Italian free-lance in Ranjit Singh's employ, erected a cordon of gallows around Peshawar upon which all the border ruffians he captured were strung up as examples of his martial law. As a recent London lecturer remarked, "the problems of our relations with the Pathans have baffled some of our best politicians, and the most opposite views have been held by frontier officials of equal acumen and experience." Sir John Lawrence, for example, who was in close touch with the question during his administration of the new province, advocated the withdrawal of the frontier to the Indus and the policy of allowing the Amir of Afghanistan, to whom these people preferred a nebulous allegiance as long as he subsidised them, to control them in his own fashion. But for strategic and political reasons this proposal was not accepted, and for better or for worse it was resolved that our border line must extend from the Khyber, in a north-westerly direction, within a measurable distance of the hills which contain the Pathan villages and strongholds. At a later date this strip of territory was consolidated into the Frontier Province, to be run on the lines which Sir Robert Sandeman had so successfully applied to Baluchistan, but so far the policy of sympathy and a settled administration has not made many converts among the transborder Pathans as evidenced by the series of impudent forays they are making in our territory, attended by occasional murders and the hauling of British subjects into captivity.

The lecturer to whom allusion has been made was Dr. T. L. Pennell, the well-known Medical Missionary of Bannu, who last year published a volume that is a text-book of the customs, feuds and superstitions of the wild Pathans, and also contains much information regarding their attitude towards ourselves. The Doctor's reputation as a carer of physical ailments has won the respect and confidence of the most fanatical sections of the tribes, who would assassinate a British Political on sight, but who have admitted him to their villages in the hills on errands for the relief of sickness and have discussed the situation with the frankness that is one of their most striking characteristics. He has, therefore, had unrivalled opportunities of ascertaining their views upon many questions of interest and his revelations are proportionately valuable. The Chairman of the meeting at which the lecture was delivered was Sir Mortimer Durand, the author of the agreement with Afganistan which has extended our sphere of influence over the Pathans, and one of our highest authorities upon all frontier matters past and present. It was, of course, unlikely that these two experts would visualise the situation in absolute concordance, and some of their points of difference are worth noticing as there is much diversity of opinion touching the policy, best calculated to give as a peaceable frontier instead of the sempiternal troubles with which we are harassed. The principal conclusions, stated by Dr. Pennell as the results of his personal experience, may be briefly summoned as follows: That the Amir had been more successful than ourselves in imposing his suzerainty upon the tribes, because the latter understood his methods of government better than ours and that although he had as little to do with them as possible, they were never left in doubt as to his mastery. In this connection it is worth remembering that when accepting the Durand Agreement of eighteen years since the Amir Abdur Rahman expressed convictions very similar to those enunciated by Dr. Pennell, and which are recorded in his Memoirs. He then stated that the division of tribal territory, contemplated by the Convention would be productive of future trouble and that if the Pathans had been left under his control, he would have coerced them into obedience and good neighbourship by methods which they would not tolerate from us. The Frontier annals since that date show that he understood the situation better than the supporters of the Forward Policy which, however well-intentioned, has not been altogether successful in results. Dr. Pennell referred to the Pathan criticisms of our tedious legal processes, as contrasted with the celerity of the unwritten laws of the frontier, and to the protection they give to usurers, and then made one of the most important statements in his generally interesting lecture.

"A good many experts are agreed that until our effective occupation of the frontier is extended up to the Durand line, there will be no permanent peace and we shall not be able to write "finis" on a problem that came with the annexation of the Punjab. Alluding to this proposition, the lecturer said that "the outlaws and irreconcilables, though usually but a small section of a tribe were generally influential enough to carry the rise with them. They and the Mullahs looked upon British occupation as something to be resisted to the last gasp. But the largest sections of the tribes, those with lands, merchandise and fixed interests, would probably welcome the many "advantages which would accrue to them under British rule." These are weighty statements, the deliberate convictions of one who has had frequent opportunities of gauging Pathan feelings in regard to fresh extension of our protectorate over their territory, and we may take it as beyond dispute that any attempt to do so at present would provoke a conflict with thousands of well-armed tribesmen, who would certainly have the assistance of their Afghan neighbours and co-religionists. Sir Mortimer Durand naturally dissented from some of these views and defended the Forward Policy which he initiated on this part of the Frontier eighteen years ago on the ground that it is not based upon force, but is intended to typify conciliation and friendship, two ideals of which the Pathans are suspicious when they are accompanied by an advancement of British boundary marks. As regards Afghan methods he challenged the proposition that they had been more successful than ever and declared that Abdul Rahman was unable to enforce his suzerainty along the border until we come to his assistance with the Convention which defined our respective spheres of influnce. "We were forced," said the ex-Foreign Secretary, "into the position we have taken up towards the tribes, but we have been reasonable conciliatory in our attitude. But, at the same time, it is necessary to make them understand that, if they will misbehave themselves, it will be a question, not of friendship but of hammering." And having regard to what is now occurring at various points of the Frontier it looks as if the time had arrived for the application of the policy indicated by Sir M. Durand's suggestive phrase. Flushed with the possession of rifles and ammunition, as a result of the Amir's encouragement of the Muscat gun-trade, the Pathan raiders have now a long list of outrages, scored against them, to which frequent additions are being made, until one is disposed to marvel at the patience of the Government under these repeated violations of its territory and the kidnapping of its subjects. But it is understood that the situation and the serious consequences of its prolongation are under deliberation, and that if the well-known reluctance of an ultra-pacific Secretary of State to sanction punitive measures can be overcome, the ensuing cold-weather may witness some of the "hammering" which the ex-Foreign Secretary expressed in his criticisms of Dr. Pennell's paper. It is not easy to forsee what may happen if a move is made against the particular clans implicated in this defiance of British authority, but it may be assumed that if operations are undertaken, they will not be limited to the usual expedition and the exaction of fines, and that a serious endeavour will be made to secure the Frontier from future violations, so far as that may be possible without provoking a general conflagration along the borders.

SUEZ CANAL SHARES' PURCHASE.

THE story of how England came to purchase the Khedive's shares in the Suez Canal Company seems to have perennial interest, of which no doubt it is worthy as not only was the way in which the transaction was accomplished a brilliant *coup*, but also the results were so momentous, committing England to a policy of intervention which soon led to occupation and virtual protectorate over that country. Mr. Frederick Greenwood, who is in a sense the hero of the story, told it himself a few years ago, and now Sir Walter Mieville, a well-known officer of the Egyptian Government, supplements the late Mr. Greenwood's account in several important particulars. Sir Walter was formerly in our diplomatic service, and what gives his narrative in the "Nineteenth Century" great weight, he was Private Secretary to General Stanton, the British Representative at Cairo in November, 1875, when the purchase of the shares was made. According to him the idea of purchasing shares and thus acquiring some sort of direct control in the management of the Canal, had been floating before Disraeli's Ministry ever since it came into power in 1873. In that year England had great difficulty with Lesseps and his Directors over the heavy tonnage dues that the Canal Company were charging. Lesseps stoutly refused to abide by the decision of England and the other Powers, of Europe to reduce these dues, and a hostile demonstration of war-ships and troops had to be made by the Egyptian Government at the instance of the Powers led by England, before Lesseps could be made to yield. The English Government saw clearly from this incident how important for its commercial as well as political interests it was to acquire seats on the Directors' Board of the Canal Company which Lesseps then dominated. Lord Derby, the Foreign Minister of Disraeli, had sounded the French Ambassador in London on the desirability of purchasing the Canal from the Company by all the Powers of Europe jointly. Several other moves in this direction were made, but nothing came of it.

The chance came unexpectedly, as is now well known, in November 1875, when Mr. Greenwood accidentally heard at a dinner that the Khedive's shares were available for immediate purchase. The Khedive Ismail was very hard pressed for money just then and required a large sum in December somehow. Sir Walter now says that the French bankers Dervien suggested to him either to mortgage his shares in the Canal numbering about 177,000, or if more satisfactory to him, to sell these outright to them. This fact leaked out and the French Bank, the Credit Foncier, came to know of it. Another French Bank had also made an offer more tempting than Dervien's. The Credit Foncier did not like the Khedive to part with his shares, for they wanted him to offer them as security for the many doubtful promises-to-pay which it already possessed, and so was putting a hitch in the way of negotiations for the sale. It was strange that financial houses in London did not know of all this going on at Paris, till Mr. Oppenheim, who was related to some bankers in Cairo, casually mentioned this fact to Mr. Greenwood at dinner. The latter persuaded Lord Derby to act promptly and secure the shares for England which was done through Messrs. Rothschild for four millions. But as Sir Walter now reveals there were some serious obstacles in the way, for the Dervien brothers had made a provisional contract with the Khedive for these shares barely half an hour before Lord Derby's message about purchasing the shares could be communicated. Then two days later the French Foreign Minister asked Lord Derby whether our Government had any objection to the Khedive's selling the shares to French financiers, a most inopportune and awkward request, as Sir Walter well remarks, seeing that the British Government were themselves treating for the same shares. It was very lucky for us that the French financiers, could not find the money, which was chiefly due to the Credit Foncier's stubborn opposition to the scheme of selling. The negotiations for purchase by England were kept strictly secret, otherwise had they leaked out, it is quite certain that the French would have closed their prior transaction of sale against us, and we should have had to mourn over the lost bargain perhaps to this day. Financially also the purchase of the shares was a huge success, for the four million that we paid to pay for them in 1875 are now worth thirty million and more, and moreover they bring yearly to the English exchequer a handsome return in the shape of large dividends.

THE TRIANGULAR MATCHES.

IT is a great pity that the Hindu cricket team has not found itself able to accept the excellent suggestion made on Thursday afternoon, that the Hindu-Parsi match should be continued to a definite finish on Sunday. It is now practically impossible that the game should be finished to-day, and the two teams will have to decide which of them shall meet the Presidency in the final match of the tournament by spinning a coin. It is unfortunate that the practice of deciding ties by tossing was ever introduced into this competition as it is one quite out of accord with the spirit of cricket and has no precedent in any other contest we can think of. It was bad enough in the early days of these matches, when they were of smaller importance, but it is a criminal mistake to continue it at the present time, when the fixtures have become the most important in the public view on this side of India and are followed with the keenest interest by people of all communities. The tournament under these conditions should be made as genuine a test as possible of the comparative merits of the three teams, but of course if the spin of a coin is permitted to decide the right to appear in the final contest, all claims to be regarded as a test of cricket are removed from the competition. There should be no difficulty in arranging every year that sufficient time should be allotted to the matches to make it possible for a definite conclusion to be reached in each. In fact in this instance the way appeared to be very easy. The match with the Presidency does not commence until Tuesday, and there would have been no difficulty about the players turning out on Sunday. However, the Hindus have declined to agree to this arrangement on the ground that they cannot take part in the match on a Hindu festival, which imposes on them somewhat rigorous conditions. If that is their decision, no one else has the right to dispute it, and no good purpose will be served by discussing the matter. The main point is that the last should now be seen of the tossing arrangement, and we hope that before next year's tournament takes place, the three teams concerned will come to an agreement which will obviate it.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

COLONEL COLLIE brought his resolution regarding his proposal to tax dogs in the city, before the Municipal Corporation at its last meeting, and in spite of some opposition he succeeded in securing the appointment of the committee which he had asked should consider the question. We trust they will not take long in presenting a report in favour of the tax, for there can be no doubt, that it will be to the great benefit of the city. The number of stray dogs which now infest the streets of Bombay is disgraceful, and it is against these and not against the household pet that the tax is directed. The chief danger comes from the diseased and ownerless dogs, who pick up a scanty living in the streets, and if everyone for whom the tax was not paid were disposed of by the authorities, Bombay would be a healthier and pleasanter place. No hardship would be entailed on anyone, for everybody who could afford to keep a dog and care for it properly, would not be hurt by a small tax. Bombay will indeed look foolish if it is to spend much money on building a Pasteur Institute and at the same time neglect the cheap and obvious precaution of removing as far as possible those sources of infection. Having disposed of this question the Corporation, on the initiative of Dr. Sukhia, indulged in an unnecessary debate on the recent lamentable fire at Mandvi. Fortunately the members were not foolish enough to listen to Dr. Sukhia's plea for a second inquiry. The circumstances had already been thoroughly investigated by the Municipal Commissioner and his conclusions have been confirmed by the Commissioner of Police. To have committed the Corporation to the expense of taking further evidence would have been absurd, and as useless a waste of time as was the discussion, which concluded Thursday's meeting.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Oceana" with the Homeward mails of the 10th instant, arrived at Aden at noon on Thursday.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

LABOUR UNREST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

"WAITING, as one who devotes, I suppose, nearly as much time as any one does to the observation of working class conditions and to the fascinating study of the undercurrents of social life, I state, without qualification, that, in my view, the area of discontent is greater than is generally imagined, and the intensity of it is a matter of the gravest concern. I feel that one day, like every emotion in human nature, it will find expression, and that if at that time there should be in the land a man with the genius to give it a definite objective—well, then, a new and fateful page will be written in the world's history." So writes a correspondent of the *Times*, and certainly there is much to show us that even if the outlook may not be quite so gloomy as he suggests, it is dark enough. Amongst pending or impending labour troubles the threatened international strike of seamen and firemen has attracted considerable attention this week. The decision come to by the Convention at Copenhagen which preceded the International Congress of Socialists, now in full swing, was a surprise, as it was thought that the wiser heads of the Continental delegates would prevent that exceedingly headstrong man, Mr. Havelock-Wilson, having his own way. But although, of course, no country would be so hard hit as the United Kingdom if there should be a universal strike of those who go down to the sea and whose business is in great waters, there is perfect calm in shipping circles in all our ports, a calm which is by no means confined to the masters. The reasons are not far to seek. In the first place only a minority of the sailormen belong to Mr. Havelock-Wilson's Union and in the next place the funds at the disposal of the Union are far too small in amount to provide strike pay, and strike pay at the beginning of such a struggle is a *sine qua non*. The grievances of the clients of Mr. Havelock-Wilson may be serious, but so far as they have been disclosed, they do not seem to any way justify the colossal disturbance of trade, contemplated by certain individuals now in the capital of Denmark combining business with pleasure and their appeals leave the British public quite cold. Ordinarily the mass of the public sympathises with the toilers in these unfortunate disputes and this is peculiarly the case with regard to the strike that has taken place at Cradley Heath. Everybody has heard of the Cradley Heath chainmakers who are women. Their lot has often been painted in darkest colours, and certainly on the score of remuneration it is a miserable one, but the work itself is not so unwomanly as it seems, at least so I have been told by ladies who have helped their less fortunate sisters to organise women's trade unions. Close upon a thousand women are on strike and the *fons et origo* of the trouble was, it seems, their not unreasonable refusal to accept less than 2½d. an hour. Some hundreds of women engaged in what is called the hammered branch of the trade have furnished particulars showing that after working from 38 to 52 and even 56 hours per week they cannot earn more than from 4s. to 6s. In scores of cases those who toil 40 and 48 hours per week earn less than 4s. after deductions are made. If this state of things were universal in all occupations open to women of the working classes, a good many people who now are opposed to woman suffragists would, I think, change their opinions.

IN CLOVER.

If I were asked who I consider are the people most to be envied, I should reply Labour "leaders" and Canadian Ministers. The former always seem to be having nice jaunts at Congress and on the Continent at other people's expense and as you know in India they sometimes have the advantage of pleasant journey much further afield. As regards our Canadian friends there is scarcely ever a time when there is not one or more member of the Cabinet of Ottawa in London on some "mission" or other. They are, however, always welcome and it would perhaps be better if we could see a little more of Australasian statesmen. Our kith and kin at the Antipodes might then possibly be in a position to form more correct ideas as to the attitude of the mother-country towards the more remotely situated daughter-states. Apropos pampered Labour leaders, the special correspondent of the *Daily Express* has a stinging article on the subject in to-day's issue of that journal. Some allowance must be made for a correspondent who has been so badly heated by the Socialist delegates—he was excluded from preliminary meetings at which representatives of friendly journals were present—but I daresay there is a good deal of truth in his indictment. "They war," he writes, "a large blue button on their coats, and some of them have bulging foreheads, and others have receding chins, but all of them carry themselves with that air of self-assertive authority which is distinctive of the Socialist who has risen above his fellows and means to keep there. They form an interesting study to the physiognomist who can read a man's character from his face, and for whom the eyes are the windows of the soul. Watch them, these Button-People, as they walk down the Ostergade, and you will see in their whole bearing the arrogance and pride of their place as delegates in Copenhagen. Have you ever seen a German lieutenant, resplendent in his long grey cloak with its collar of blue, sweep along the sidewalk of Unter den Linden, leaving a wake of vanity and self conceit behind him? If you have, multiply that ten-fold, and you may get the shadow of an idea of how these "elected of the proletariat" parade Copenhagen. But it is fine to watch the Button-people march into the Phœnix Hotel or the Angleterre, which are the Ritz and the Carlton of Copenhagen, and see them dine off fine meats handed them on plated salvers, and drink the good red wine, while the braided waiters wait on them obsequiously. Or, later, to watch them in the lounge, with a cigar, a black coffee and possibly a liqueur, leaning back on luxurious cushions enjoying to the full the good things which, by the grace of the working man, have been showered on them." However, all Labour leaders are not cast in the same mould and there is one who, as much as anybody I know, has all the attributes of a real gentleman. I allude to the estimable Mr. Thomas Bark and there are others—outside the Socialist groups—who are equally free from "side" and pretentiousness.

"THE CASE."

If the proprietors and producers of certain enormously lucrative publications are not case-hardened, the principal cartoon in this week's *Punch* must have given them an unpleasant quarter of an hour. A more scathing and crushing rebuke of certain up-to-date methods, as they are too mildly called, has perhaps never appeared. "A Dirty Trade," it is called. 'A ghoulish-looking monster issues in an open sewer standing almost up to his knees in a filthy liquid, labelled "Sensation." Partly covering his unclean body is a "contents bill," and *Mr. Punch* they would do credit to themselves and their calling. I may add that after Dr. Crippen and Miss Le Neve had been remanded at Bow Street on Monday and had left the court-room, a curious incident occurred. The young woman's father on behalf of himself and his sister, applied for permission to see his daughter. Mr. Welfare (her advocate) said he did not think that his client wished to see her father. "This gentleman," observed the Magistrate the addressing applicant, "has been instructed to defend your daughter." Thereupon the father excitedly said :—"I don't care who he is, surely the father comes first! I stand before this man, whoever he may be." The ruffian in the sewer is *Gutter Press* and he shouts to the spectators "Gents chuck as a few more coppers an' I'll roll in it." If the number of the Institute of Journalists at their coming annual meeting in London were to pass a special vote of thanks to Mr. Bernard Partridge. Eventually the Magistrate asked the police if there was any objection. Inspector Daw said he did not think that Miss Le Neve wished to see her father, but he would ask her. He left for that purpose and upon his return said that she would see him if he would promise not to allude in any shape or form to the case again. Her. The Magistrate (to the father) : "You hear what the Inspector says. No doubt your daughter will be glad to see you if you merely ask how she is and so on; but you must not refer to the case." The Father: "I don't want to talk about the case." I shall be glad not to talk about it. I am fed up with it. "The Magistrate : Very well, then you may see her." All things considered Miss Le Neve's stipulation is not to be wondered at; and her action is far from showing any hardness is to her credit. By the way there is a consensus of opinion amongst those who saw the two accused persons on Monday—they have not yet been found guilty as might be supposed from what has been published—that so far as Miss Le Neve is concerned the picture papers have not done her justice. "I am not," says the "sketch writer" of the *Globe* using the language of hyperbole in describing Miss Le Neve as a beautiful woman. An impression flashed through his mind—Romney's Lady Hamilton. More prosaic images are suggested by the personal appearance of Dr. Crippen—a particularly alert shopwalker is one comparison. You have heard of the disgraceful conduct of the crowd—the "fed up" crowd—at Euston.

SELF-CONSTITUTED ORGANIZATIONS.

I have been waiting a long time for the protest which the *Times* makes in its able leading article on Wednesday with reference to the Indian Police and its critics. "It must," the writer says "have occurred to a good many people to wonder why it should have fallen to Mr. Mackarness and two Labour members to cry aloud to Heaven upon Indian Police methods when there are thousands of Englishmen entitled to speak with authority upon the subject. "They remain silent, and it is reserved for an obscure body described as the Executive of the India Civil Rights Committee to become exceedingly reverberant in the English Press about a matter on which India is apparently almost uninterested." Then the *Times* goes on to say—and this is the passage to which I desire to call special attention :—"London contains far to many of these minute self-constituted organisations with resounding titles. They champion supposed grievances without a mandate, and pose as representatives of enormous numbers of people without any sanction whatever." The "Executive of the India Civil Rights Committee" is no doubt an obscure body, but it is not half so obscure as some other "self-constituted organizations," with high-sounding names, which could be named. Some of these, after serving a particular purpose, have dropped out of notice; others exist and impose upon the credulity, of an innocent public :—

> The Moor is of a free and open nature,
> That thinks men honest that but seem to be so.

In my time in London I have known "self-constituted organizations with resounding titles"—I do not say that all or any of them are now heard of—which practically consisted of but one clever schemer with two or three more or less ingenuous associates. Nevertheless great journals have published from time to time the "resolutions" of such bogus societies and the Government of the day has seriously considered and replied to their precious "memorials." I am compelled to say that in my opinion the newspapers are partly to blame for this unhealthy growth in the body politic. They could not live if the Press ignored them and it is surely not beyond the power of great journals with their large staff to separate the chaff from the wheat. *Verbum sap.*

A REPORTED HABIT.

I read :—"Major-General Allenby, Inspector of Cavalry, warned the troops engaged in the cavalry manœuvres on Salisbury Plain not to emulate the habits of the ostrich." Oh! that poor libelled bird. On looking at a fuller report of the Major-General's Observations I see, however, that he spoke of the "reported habit" of the ostrich to hide its head in the sand. His caution was well-advised and will commend itself to naturalists. I have never yet met anyone who saw an ostrich behaving in the eccentric manner referred to, and the man who originated the idea must have been a linal descendant of "a certain man named Ananias."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 16.

Lieut. Chesney, 4th Rajputs, is appointed to the Burma Military Police.

Lieut. General Sir J. Wodehouse, Commanding Northern Army, proceeds to England about 7th October next on vacating the command of the Northern Army on medical grounds.

Lieut. Garret, 104th Heavy battery, is appointed to No. 22 Mountain Battery at Nowshera vice Lieut. Carwithen transferred to the Home Establishment.

Brigadier General Remington, Commanding Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade, has been Major General from 7th September.

Lieut. Bocquet, R. E., 1st Sappers and Miners, is transferred to the Military Works Service in the Lucknow Division.

On arrival in India Lieut. Roome is posted to the Calcutta section of the 1st Sappers and Miners.

THE P. and O. s.s. "Arcadia" with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. to-morrow.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has sanctioned the formation of a cyclist company as an additional company to be attached to the Rangoon Volunteer Rifles.

THE hearing of the suit A Pennel vs. Dalrymple Clarke in the Small Cause Court, for the recovery of Rs. 1,400 for services rendered by the plaintiff, has been adjourned to Nov. 7th, owing to the defendant being away at Katha in connection with the criminal cases which are not likely to finish for some time.

SOUTH AFRICAN ELECTIONS.

DEFEAT OF GENERAL BOTHA.

A Narrow Majority for the Nationalists.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, SEPT 15.

Mr. Botha and Sir Percy Fitzpatrick held final meetings last night amid great enthusiasm and excitement. Messrs. Botha and Smuts took part in a procession in the streets attended by mounted torch-bearers.

Thirty-one Nationalists, eight Unionists and one Independent have already been returned unopposed.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

The results of the South African elections upto the present are as follows :—Nationalists 34, including 31 unopposed ; Unionists 33, including 8 unopposed ; Labourites 2; Independent 6.

It is expected that the Nationalists will have a majority, but far narrower than was at first supposed.

The sensation of the elections is the defeat of General Botha at Pretoria by Sir Percy Fitzpatrick. In a speech, General Botha said that though defeated he would still do everything in his power to kill racialism.

LATER.

The excitement over the elections is chiefly in the Transvaal and the Cape. There is little interest in the polling in Natal.

Sir Percy Fitzpatrick received 1,231 votes, and General Botha 1,136. The defeat of General Botha caused intense excitement in Cape Town, where the Unionists, including Dr. Jameson, carried all four seats by huge majorities.

Another feature of the elections is the Unionist victories in the Transvaal and the non-success of the Labourites.

At Georgetown, Sir] George Farrar, Unionist, defeated the Nationalist Minister Mr. Hull, whom he opposed, because General Botha was opposing Sir Percy Fitzpatrick. General Smuts was elected, defeating, three opponents in Pretoria. Mr. Langerman, Nationalist, defeated Mr. Abe Bailey, Unionist, at Krugersdorp, after a recount. It is expected that a seat will be found for General Botha.

In a speech after the poll, Sir Percy Fitzpatrick said he hoped that the outcome would be the peace and prosperity of South Africa, in which his distinguished opponent would play a leading part.

BILLS OF LADING QUESTION.

American Bankers' Reply.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

A Sub-Committee of the American Bankers' Association has replied to the resolution of the European bankers who met in London, as follows:—"We deeply regret your decision, but feel that it was reached through a misapprehension. We accomplished much in securing the validation certificates, thus placing business on a safe basis. Any further consideration of a bankers' guarantee is absolutely out of the question, being incompatible with correct banking principles. This is final. The situation could not be changed by our Committee going to London, but we should welcome a deputation of yours to New York, where all the data can be obtained and where all the railway and cotton people can also be heard. We are confident that this would lead to a better understanding with mutually satisfactory results."

PILGRIMS TO TIBET.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

Peking telegrams state that the Russian Legation has been making enquiries into the truth of rumours that the Chinese Resident had prohibited the entry of Russian pilgrims into Tibet. The Chinese Government replied that the prohibition refers only to travellers. Tibet is open to pilgrims of all nations.

BELGIAN KING IN AMSTERDAM.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

The King and Queen of the Belgians have arrived at Amsterdam on a visit to Queen Wilhelmina. They met with a great reception.

MILITARY SERVICE IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

Reuter wires from Sydney that the Labour Council has declined the invitation of the Peace Society to participate in the movement to obtain certain exemptions from military service, as it is committed to a policy of universal compulsory military training.

AUSTRALIAN PREMIER RESIGNS.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

The Premier of Western Australia, Mr. Moor, has resigned. He will probably become the Agent General in London.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Ramsay, C.I.E., Resident in Kasmir, proceeds on six months' leave on the 15th of October. Lieutenant-Colonel Erskine C.I.E., Resident in Jodhpur, will officiate for Colonel Ramsay during his absence and Major Windham will replace Colonel Erskine at Jodhpur.

THE NEW JAPANESE TARIFF.

Proposed Retaliatory Indian Duties.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

Sir Roper Lethbridge writes to the *Times*, "that while the proposal of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce to impose an export duty on cotton to counteract Japanese tariff, is not likely to be accepted, raw cotton not being a monopoly in India, the Chamber's proposal for export duty on raw jute stands on a very different footing, this being an absolute monopoly of Bengal. Germany, America, Austria and France take large quantities and such duty would go far to recoup Indian revenues for free admission of Lancashire and other British manufactures.

"It would provide for the abolition of cotton excise and would give Dundee and Calcutta jute mills, aided by Imperial preference, absolute command of the Colonial market. An export duty would also enable the Foreign Office to offer Japan a telling argument for better fiscal treatment of Indian and British trade."

TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

The Osborne Judgment.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

The Trades Union Congress has passed by an overwhelming majority the revised resolution in favour of bringing the utmost pressure to bear on the Government to facilitate the reversal of the Osborne judgment, and determining to make it a test question at the elections.

CANADIAN RIFLES IN ENGLAND.

Unification of Imperial Army.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

Lord Roberts and Mr. Haldane inspected the Canadian troops this morning prior to their marching to lunch at Guildhall.

Lord Roberts, addressing them, said the participation of colonial forces in war was a great step to the unification of an Imperial army and now the participation of Canadians in the manœuvres in England was another most important step.

Mr. Haldane in similar terms dwelt on the fact that the visit opened up a new era in Imperial ideal.

AMERICAN POLITICS.

The President and the Insurgents.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

President Taft, speaking at Beverly, announced that he does not recognise the difference between the progressive and regular Republicans, and the leaders of either section will receive equal support. The announcement is regarded as a climb-down from his hostile attitude towards the insurgent Republicans.

THE EAST AFRICAN SERVICE.

Bigger Boats to be Employed.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

Speaking at a luncheon on board the liner "Guelph," sailing to inaugurate the new service to East Africa, Captain Wiseley, a partner in the firm of Sir Donald Currie, said it was intended to put on larger ships at no distant date. The service had the approval and encouragement of the Imperial Government, but in view of the heavy expense of the Suez route, he regretted that no subsidy had been granted. Though the venture promised to be a success, the Company wanted more than platonic approval. They wanted the practical help of merchants and shippers.

CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

The Kaiser Cautioned.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

The spread of cholera is causing disquiet in Europe. The German press criticises the Kaiser for accepting an invitation of Archduke Franz Ferdinand to hunt in the vicinity of the cholera-stricken Mohacs in Hungary and asks, if none of the Kaiser's entourage have the courage to warn His Majesty of the risk of infection.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S BIRTHDAY.

The King's Congratulations.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

King George has telegraphed his hearty congratulations to President Taft on his birthday, and the latter has replied in cordial terms.

BOXING COMPETITION IN LONDON.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

In the first series of contests in London to discover the best English heavy-weight, Bombardier Wells, though knocked down five times knocked out Sergeant Sunshine in the sixth round.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

England has beaten the champion county at the Oval, by 244 runs.

GERMAN MILITARY SPY.

Police Court Proceedings.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

The case of the German subaltern Helm, who was arrested while sketching the fortifications at Fort Widley, came on at Fareham Police Court to-day. He was remanded.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

The German subaltern Helm again appeared before the magistrates to-day on a charge of wrongfully obtaining information for communication to a foreign State.

Mr. Bodkin, for the Treasury, said the charge was a serious one. The defendant fell within the Statute whether he was an accredited representative of a foreign State or not. At the same time it seemed likely as not that the defendant in attempting to obtain information had his own personal advancement in view. Some sketches found in his possession were carefully made and others were rough.

The principal witness was a young lady Miss Wodehouse, who was acquainted with Helm and was instrumental in directing the attention of the military authorities to his proceedings, Helm having shown her an English map of Portsmouth harbour annotated by him giving the position of guns and forts. Barrister Mr. Humphreys, defending accused, sought to show by cross-examination that the map was harmless and picture postcards were displayed of these forts. Helm was remanded.

SPY SCARE AT EMDEN.

Germans Arrested.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

Reuter wires from Berlin that the "National Zeitung" states a sensation has been caused at Emden by the arrest of several Germans, who are declared to have assisted Messrs. Brandon and Trench in their alleged espionage at Borkum. Farther arrests are imminent.

INSURANCE FOR WORKMEN.

Mr. Lloyd George's Scheme.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

Mr. Lloyd George has announced that he will introduce next year a great scheme of insurance including contributions from workers which will place the latter above the worries of finding bread. The scheme is already working in Germany and Mr. Lloyd George hopes to have a better one in Great Britain.

DUTCH SQUADRON VISITS AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

A Dutch squadron is visiting Australia and was feted at Sydney yesterday.

ARBUTHNOT INSOLVENCY.

A Set-off Allowed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 16.

His Lordship the Chief Justice to-day delivered judgment in the suit brought by the Official Assignee against Messrs. Ramsay and Co., Secretaries to the Madras Equitable Assurance Society, for the recovery of Rs. 5,000 on two policies on the life of the late Mr. E. C. Woods Scarven which were assigned to Messrs Arbuthnot and Co. The defendants pleaded that Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. as Secretaries and Treasurers of the Assurance Society owed them a sum of from Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 80,000 and they claimed to set off his sum as against the claim of the Official Assignee. His Lordship found that a plea of set off had been made out and that it was a good defence to the suit, accordingly the suit was dismissed, the costs of both the sides being ordered to be paid out of the estate.

RAILWAY LINE BREACHED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 6.

The Railway Engineer reports that the bridge at mile 302 3-4 between Nyanugyan and Thezi, consisting of two spans of 20 feet and one span of 40 feet, has been washed away and a pile bridge, 150 feet long, is being built, also a light suspension foot-bridge of 200 feet span is being thrown across at once. Transhipment of letters and mails over the breaches has been arranged for to commence from the 18th instant.

DEATH OF BURMAN MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 16.

News are to hand to-day, recording the death of Hon. Maung Hla Bu, Ex-Shwedaik Atwinween at Mandalay on Wednesday. Deceased was nominated a member of the Burma Legislative Council last December.

MR. DU BOULAY.

Leaves by To-day's Mail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 16.

Mr. Du Boulay, who had been appointed Private Secretary to Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, left Poona for Bombay en route to England this afternoon and a number of European and native gentlemen were present on the station to bid him good-bye and profusly garlanded him.

RAILWAY CHEATING CASE.

Appeal Dismissed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 16.

The Chief Judge to-day dismissed the appeals of A. Boy Fordington, Guard, and A. Bargarson, Travelling Ticket-Examiner, Burma Railways, against the conviction and sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment passed by the head quarters Magistrate of Lachio on two charges of cheating twenty railway passengers on Lachio line of their fares last month.

LORD AND LADY MINTO.

Farewell Masonic Ball at Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 16.

The Masonic Ball to-night was a record for pomp, show and pageantry, for the Lodges Himalayan Brotherhood, Kitchner and Elysium, turned out in force and testified their appreciation of the Viceroy and Lady Minto's many social qualities. There were four processions, the first that of the Worshipful Masters of the craft, then that of Sir O'Moore Creagh, third that of His Honour the Lieut.-Governor and lastly that of His Excellency the Viceroy. There were nearly a thousand people present, the uniforms of the Political and Civil Service, the Military and the Naval and the Knights of Jerusalem, Malta, St. John and the Templars were all in full regalia. The Viceroy opened the ball with Mrs. C. P. Lukis, General Lukis with Lady Minto, Sir O'Moore Creagh with Mrs. Carlyle, the illustrious Brother Hon. F. E. Dempster with the Hon. Mrs. Spence, Mr. A. B. Kettlewell with Mrs. Norman Young, Worshipful Brother Watson and Mrs. Campbell, Worshipful Brother Capt. Norman Young with Mrs. Peyton, Hon'ble Sir Louis Dane with Lady Scallon, Brother Major Cumberlege and Lady Dane, Sir Douglas Haig and Mrs. Shearer, Hon'ble R. W. Carlyle and Lady Haig, Worshipful Brother T. W. Lloyd and Mrs. Sullivan, illustrious Brother R. Heard with Mrs. B. Bevan Petman, Colonel L. W. Rarrow with Mrs. MacMunn, Worshipful Brother B. Bevan Petman with Mrs. A. B. Kettlewell. There were eight other sets of lancers where the Brotheren of Lodges Himalayan Brotherhood, Kitchener Chapters of the Rose Croix, Royal Arch Mark and Ark Rose Croix, 18th Degree and Knights Templar, and Malta dance. Supper was served after the seventh dance and the ball continued till the small hours of the morning.

Indian Community's Farewell Party.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 16.

Annandale was en fete this afternoon on the occasion of the farewell party given to Lord and Lady Minto by the Indian community of Simla. The crowd was probably the largest which has ever been seen there and is computed at 10 to 15 thousand souls. The two football matches proved a strong counter-attraction to the Indian entertainment and thousands of natives at on the slopes of the valley and watched both entertainments.

The Viceroy and Lady Minto were received by the Reception Committee on behalf of the hundreds of hosts who subscribed to the party, and on arrival, were conducted to a shamiana where tea was served. A little later their Excellencies moved into a larger shamiana and witnessed some wonderful dancing performances by the hill men in curious garment, armed with bows and arrows, tulwars and hatchets, while drums and horns made a deafening noise. Clever conjurors also performed several tricks in their honour.

Later on Raja Sir Harnam Singh, on behalf of the Simla Indian community, presented a large silver bowl of Indian workmanship to His Excellency. He alluded to the Viceroy's wide and genuine sympathy with the people of India and his liberal policy which had endeared his name to the present generation, and generations to come.

The Viceroy in a brief speech thanked his hosts very heartily for their kind and unexpected present, expressed his regret at leaving Simla and assured his hearers of his lasting regard for the people of the country.

All the arrangements were perfectly carried out, Several shamianas being erected for refreshments, while numerous chairs and couches were spread about the ground. The band of the 10th Hussars provided an excellent musical programme. The afternoon was bright and sunny and the retinues of the hill Rajas who assembled in force lent a vivid colour to a highly picturesque scene. Among the hill chieftains were the Rajas of Bilaspur, Bhagal, Keonthal, Koti, Damid Jubbal and the Thakur of Ghund, while the European guests must have numbered well over 500. These latter included the Lieut.-Governor and Lady Dane and the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Creagh. The Viceroy and Lady Minto finally left the ground to the strain of "Auld Lang Syne".

KING EDWARD MEMORIALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPT. 16.

A Srinager telegram, dated 15th September, says a largely attended meeting, representative of all classes of people inhabiting Srinagar, officials and non-officials, was held here yesterday at Hezaribagh for the purpose of raising subscriptions in aid of the All India Memorial to the late King-Emperor. His Highness the Maharajah Saheb who presided made a suitable speech mentioning his gift of two lakhs for the Memorial at Srinagar in the shape of a zenana hospital, Rs. 15,000 to the Punjab Memorial, and Rs 5,000 to the All India Memorial. Suitable resolutions were passed and Rs. 5,000 subscribed on the spot.

CHARGES AGAINST LOAN SOCIETY'S DIRECTORS.

Appeal against Discharge.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, SEPT 16.

At the High Court to-day before Mr. Justice Ayling the criminal revision, filed by Mr. Giles Seddon in the matter of the E. and A. I. Deposit and Loan Society, came on for hearing. It will be remembered that the charges were preferred against the directors of cheating and criminal breach of trust, but the Chief Presidency Magistrate discharged the directors. It is against the order of discharge that Mr. Seddon is appealing. The case is proceeding.

WHEAT EXPORTS FROM KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPT. 16.

During the week ending 12th September 4,892,120 cwts. of wheat were exported from the port of Karachi against 117,966 cwts. the previous week, or an increase of 371,254 cwts. bringing the total exports since 1st January 1910 up to 13 628.891 cwts. as compared with 11,535,544 cwts during the corresponding period of 1909.

RIPON MEMORIAL STATUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 16.

It has been decided that a provincial memorial in the form of a statue to the late Lord Ripon be erected and the Committee of the Ripon Fund has been requested to take the necessary steps to carry out the object.

MIDNAPORE DAMAGE SUITS.

Cross-examination Continued.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 16.

In the Midnapur case to-day cross-examination of Jotindra Nath Das, grand son of Peary Mohun Das was continued. It followed much the same line as in the case of the previous two witnesses, Jotin being closed questioned as to the discrepancies between his evidence now and that before the Sessions Judge and at Mr. Macpherson's enquiry. In reply to many of the questions asking him to say whether he said in the Sessions Court or before Mr. Macpherson something different to what he said here, witness replied ; I don't know, or I don't remember. It transpired from an enquiry made by the Judge that in the enquiry before Mr. Macpherson witnesses were allowed to be cross-examined by the police but not by the other side. Witness in answer to Mr. Norton said whenever he commenced answering Mr. Macpherson's enquiry the Maulvie and Lalmohun would go on cross-examining him. It was announced that now the plaintiffs were in possession of the documents connected with Macpherson's enquiry, previous witnesses would be recalled for further cross-examination on those points.

POLICE SUB-INSPECTOR'S MISBEHAVIOUR.

To be Dismissed the Service.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPT. 16.

A probationary Sub-Inspector of Police went to a shop-keeper who sold cordage ropes and materials for charpoys in Chhabha bazar, Ferozpore city and asked payas of footposts for the charpoys which the shop-keeper did. The price asked for was one rupee, but the Sub-Inspector wanted to pay something less which the shop-keeper did not agree to. Thereupon the thanadar went back to the thana without making the purchase and sent two constables who took the shop-keeper to the thana where he was maltreated. The matter was reported to the Deputy Commissioner, Ferozpore, who sent for the Sub-Inspector and asked him to apologise to the shop-keeper remarking to the former that it was officers like him who brought the Government into bad odour with the people. The Sub-Inspector at first hesitated, but ultimately did as he was bid. The Deputy Commissioner has suspended the Sub-Inspector and has reported him to the authorities for dismissal.

AMIR'S SECOND WIFE'S DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 16.

News have been received from Kabul that the Amir's second wife Nur-ul-Harem died at Kabul on the 8th instant after a long illness. The deceased lady was a daughter of Sirdar Mahomed Usuf Khan, who accompanied the Amir on his tour in India. Her Highness had been married to the Amir for some eight years.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 16.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Orange, Director General of Education, have been granted leave for one month and 28 days.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. J. H Ker, C.S., are replaced at his disposal of the Bengal Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. MacCarthy, Executive Engineer, Bengal, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Finance Department. Major Rushton, R. E. Executive Engineer, Eastern Bengal, officiates as, Superintendent Engineer.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Asst. Surgeon Sheik Muhamad Hussain, Vice-Consul at Jeddah, reverts to his appointment in Bengal.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Mr. Kellner, Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway, is granted fourteen months' leave.

MILITARY FINANCE.

Captain Allen and Lieutenants Watson and Robertson are confirmed in Military Account Department.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The exchange of services has been sanctioned between Lieutenant Dunsterville, 2nd Lancers, and Lieutenant Wilkin, Devonshire Regiment, Captains Badcock, Remount Department, and Gile, 34th Pioneers, are promoted Majors.

Major Robert Glen, Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteers, has been granted the volunteer officers' decoration.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. A. C. Burgess has been appointed Assistant Travelling Auditor, E. B. S. Railway.

The constitution of the Kirk Sessions of the English congregation, Kalimpong, and Kirk Sessions of St. Columbo Church, Darjeeling, are notified.

The closing balance of gold standard reserve on 30th June was £18,838 Rs. 540.

Sanction has been accorded to the construction by His Highness the Nizam's Government of a branch line of railway on the metre gauge from Purna, a station on the Hyderabad Godavery Valley Railway to Hingoli, a distance of 50·26 miles. The project will be known as the Purna-Hingoli branch railway and it will be worked and managed by the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company.

Sanction has also been given to the construction by the Agency of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway Administration of a railway on the metre gauge from Mirpur Khan station on the British section of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway to Khadro, a length of 49 1-2 miles. The project will be known as the Mirpurkhan-Khandro Railway.

HEALTH OFFICER FOR OOTACAMUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, SEPT. 16.

Recently the Ootacamund Municipality addressed Government pointing out the necessity for a Health Officer for Ootacamund, and asked Government to sanction the appointment of an Assistant Surgeon as Health Officer, the Government have sanctioned the appointment.

ENGEL TRESPASSING CASE.

Accused Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 16.

In the case in which Mr. Engel of the Engel Theatrical Company was charged with having trespassed into the room of Miss S. V. Harley, a memberof the troupe, at an hotel was disposed of yesterday by Mr. Keays, officiating Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Keays delivered judgment. aquitting the defendant.

CHOLERA IN KABUL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPT. 16.

The latest information from Kabul states that cholera is gradually subsiding in the city, but cases still occur.

THE Secretary of State has appointed Mr. Henry Paul Jordan, M. Sc., of Manchester University, to be Professor of Mechanical Engineering at the Thomason College, Roorkee, on an initial salary of Rs. 650 a month.

DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, SEPT. 16.

The Dacca Conspiracy case commenced to-day at 10-25. Mr. N. N. Gupta appeared for the Crown.

Narendra Chandra Sene Inspector of Police, Dacca, stated:—I searched the house of Jyotirmoy Ray.

Witness identified a photograph of Pulin Das with a bugle in hand found in search and also identified Jyotirmoy.

Birendranath Sinha Chaudhury of Lakshibazar, Dacca, stated:—I was present in a search in Jyotirmoy's house. Some letters, each containing a name, and letters D. A. were found in the search.

Witness identified Jyotirmoy.

Girindra Chandra Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate, Dacca, stated:—I remember trying Emperor vs. Jyotirmoy. (He identified Jyotirmoy.) I tried Shasi Kanta Sarkar under the Arms Act and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Witness identified Shasi Kanta Sarkar.

Satindra Mohan Banerjee of Dighalia in Dacca, examined, stated:—I learned lathi-play in 1908 in Jindabahar Club. I heard this Club was a branch of the Anushilan Samity. One Jogesh Chandra Routh taught us lathi-play. One Nripendra Chakravarty also taught us lathi-play for about 15 days. There was no formality of taking vows in our Samity, so far as I know physical culture was one of its objects. Finding that the police were taking steps against the Samity I gave it up. One day I went to No. 50 Wari and saw lathi play there. I did not see Pulin. Then I played with chhota lathis.

Witness identified Jogesh Routh, but could not identify Pulin.

Pratap Chandra Sen, Police Inspector, Munshiganj, examined, stated :—I searched the house of Nalinikisore Guha of Bajesjogini. Amongst the articles found were a manuscript of the drama "Kedar Ray," pictures of Matrimurti, Aryamata and Swaraja, group photograph of lathi-players, a copy of the Gita, a bundle of "Dharma," edited by Arabinda Ghose and two issues of the "Karmojogin."

Cross-examination was reserved.

Maulvi Azizal Haq, Deputy Superintendent of Police, stated:—I searched the house of Gobinda Sen under the orders of the District Magistrate of Dacca. Witness identified four dacs, a copy of Desherkatha, a picture of Khudiram Bose after arrest and when sentenced to death, a picture of Khudiram on the dock, a picture of Profulla Chaki, a picture of Bengal fifty years hence, seven copies of Swadhin Bharat and other books and letters found in search.

Purna Chandra Nauth, of Kajirpagla, stated:—I was headmaster of the National School, Dacca I have given up that service. There was a worship attached to the National School. Ashutosh Gupta was a student of that school. I know Pulin and Bhupesh Nag. They both were teachers of the school.

Witness proves from some letters and papers, handwritings and signatures of Pulin and Ashutosh and also identified them.

The Court here rose for lunch.

On the re-assembling of Court at 2-15 Afzal Uddin Ahammad, S.I., Munshiganj Thana, stated:—On 12th April 1909, I searched the house of Nibaran Chandra Pal and others at Kalma. Ten swords, one dagger in a sheath, one gupti, and two gun-barrels were found in a ditch, south of Nibaran Pal's house. I searched the house of one Gopal Chandra Ghose at Dhipur.

Witness identified Gopal Chandra Ghose.

Sudhendumohan Bose, Railway Police Sub-Inspector, Dacca stated:—In 1908 I was at Narayanganj There I searched the house of Brati Samity. A group photograph of Lajpat Roy. Tilak and Bipin Pal, pictures of late Brahma Bandhaya, Upadhaya, Sardar Ajit Singh, Profulla Chaki and some letters were found in the search.

Jainuddin Ali Ahammad, Head Constable, Munshiganj Thana stated.—I searched the house of Ashutosh Das at Garurgaon and found a letter, written by Ashutosh to his mother, asking her to preserve some papers and burn others.

Dharandhar Rewari, Constable, Dacca, examined, says:—I know Pyarimohan Banerjee of Brahmandi in Rupganj Thana.

Rashmohan Dutt of Baraposaldia stated :—Last year I was in Sonatan Pal's service. I, with Hemendra Chatterjee and a Durwan, started in Mymensing train from Narain-ganj for Kaoraid with 7 bags of money, containing Rs. 23,000. When we reached Dacca some men got into the train at Jaydebpur station. I recognised one Suresh Chandra Sen Gupta of Madhyapara. When the train went about a mile leaving Rajendrapur station, they took out knives and attacked us. I jumped out of the train Then I heard the sound of a gun. I began to walk fast towards Rajendrapur station. When I was told that I had been severely wounded and saw the intestines coming out of my side, I pressed them in and advanced towards the station. I informed the Stationmaster. Next day I reached Dacca and was in hospital for two months.

Mr. P. L. Roy is under medical advice and Mr. Ha Mullic left Dacca this day by mail train. Mr. N. Gupta is conducting the prosecution.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF CARTRIDGES.

Four Cases Missing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 16.

The Calcutta police are investigating the singular disappearance of four out of the five cases of rifle cartridges which were brought by the steamer "Moltkefels" for R. B. Rodda and Co., Gunmaker. The cartridges packed as usual in large wooden cases and were landed on at No. 4 Jetty. The cases were temporarily placed in the jatty shed awaiting delivery to the consignees. Subsequently a representative of Rodda and Co. called at the shed to obtain delivery of the ammunition when to the amazements of the Officer in charge of the shed only one case of ammunition was found. No trace of the other four cases is as yet obtainable. The police think it possible that the missing cases have been re-shipped by mistake on board the s.s. 'Moltkefels' which had proceeded to Rangoon. Meanwhile the matter has been refered to Arms Act Inspector and a circular has been issued under the signature of the Commissioner of Police warning all police stations and arms dealers to keep a look out for the missing ammunition.

AN OFFICIAL REGISTERED LETTER MISSING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 16.

On 18th August last a registered letter containing some important official document was despatched by the postal authorities of Mandalay. It was addressed to the Deputy Accountant General of Post Office and Telegraphs, Calcutta. It should have reached its destination long ago, but when inquired for, it appeared that the letter was missing. It is not yet known whether it is lost or stolen but it is stated that the documents are practically valueless except to the official concerned. Both departmental and police investigations are on foot.

TROUBLE IN SHAN STATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT 15.

The "Rangoon Times" hears on good authority that there are signs of coming troubles on the Burma Chinese Frontier by Chinese intriguing across the border with the semi-independent states and the Lieutenant-Governor is shortly to pay a visit to the Shan States to make arrangements, if necessary, for strengthening our position.

ASSISTANT Commissioners in the Punjab Commission have, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, been regraded with a view of introducing a somewhat more favourable grading than that at present in force. Addition will be made mainly in the second grade.

THE TRIANGULAR CONTEST.

Parsis vs. Hindus.

PARSIS START BADLY.

THE first match of this year's Triangular contest was commenced yesterday afternoon on the Bombay Gymkhana ground between the Parsis and the Hindus. About 8,000 spectators witnessed the start at 3-30 p.m. and the number increased considerably as the game progressed. Owing to the smart showers of rain which fell again in the morning, no play was found possible at the time appointed for the start and at one time it seemed as if there would be no play at all yesterday. In the afternoon, however, the skies cleared and a start was made at 3-30 p. m. It is a noteworthy fact that yesterday play was found possible on a wicket which was comparatively worse than the pitch on Thursday, which was considered to be not in a fit state for play. There were two changes in the Hindu team, Erasha having recovered from his illness taking the place of Chanda Rana, and Ogbad replacing Pai. Messrs. J. M. Divecha and M. Vijayakar acted as scorers.

A TREACHEROUS WICKET.

As the result of yesterday's play, the Parsis made 76 runs for the loss of 8 wickets, when stumps were drawn for the day at 6 p.m. The total might be looked at from two different points of view. It might be considered as an extremely poor total for a fairly strong batting combination like the Parsis to make. On the other hand it might be looked upon as a fairly good total on an extremely treacherous wicket like yesterday's The wicket was in fact a bowlers' paradise, on which the strongest batting sides would have had small chance of running up a big score and therefore yesterday's Parsi batting cannot be regarded as a total failure Winning the toss was of no advantage and the Parsis had to choose between two evils, going in first to bat on an extremely difficult wicket and taking the risk of having to bat on a worse wicket the next day. The Parsi Captain knew his side would have to bat on a difficult wicket but wise skipper that he is he chose the lesser evil and decided not to run the risk of having to bat on a worse wicket on Saturday. If it does not rain this morning there is every probability of the pitch being soon cut up and being bumpy and thus getting worse than what it was yesterday, The extremely treacherous character of the wicket and the difficulty experienced by the batsmen in making the ball travel might be imagined from the fact that the first decade took half an hour in coming and only 44 runs were registered after an hour and a half's play Altogether the Parsis took two hours and a half in making 76, while only a week before at Poona, practically the same team had knocked up that number in a little over half an hour. The Parsis' innings did not open quite inauspiciously as, though they lost the first wicket cheap, Meherhomji and Daruwalla added 40 for the second wicket. Then however a rot set in and a procession to and from the wickets was witnessed, the next 6 wickets falling for an addition of only 33. Chothia at a later stage of the game struggled manfully to stop the rot and partially succeeded in his attempt, but he was not sufficiently backed by his colleagues and the Parsis could make only 76 for 8 wickets when stumps were drawn for the day. The Parsis lost two wickets through bad judgment, Meherhomji and Driver being run out. The former had been missed twice before he was actually out, but he was playing a fine attractive game and was evidently well set when he was given out. This decision of the Hindu umpire, which gave Meherhomji out, appeared to have displeased the Parsi portion of the spectators. As stated above, Meherhomji was missed twice but he nevertheless played a fine game in an easy, graceful style, most of his runs coming as the result of clean, hard driving. Chothia who made the next highest individual score for his side played with fine confidence and his cricket was the next best batting display of the day after Meherhomji's. Daruwalla played a steady and watchful game and assisted Meherhomji in adding 40 for the second wicket. Balu carried off the bowling honours of the day by capturing 5 wickets for 34 runs. Of 27 overs which he bowled he sent down no less than 10 maidens of which six were consecutive. The wickets assisted him a great deal, but that should not detract much from the merits of his great performance. The Hindus' fielding was extremely poor as they dropped nearly half a dozen chances.

THE PARSIS BAT.

The Parsis, having won the toss, elected to bat and sent in Daruwalla and Dinshaw to face the bowling of Balu and Erasha. Balu, who bowled from the Police Court end, sent down a maiden to Daruwalla. Dinshaw then opened the Parsi account by cutting Erasha for two which he followed up with a single off the same bowler. The Karachi man had however a short stay at the wickets as in Balu's next over he was caught in the slips by Erasha. (3-1-2). Meherhomji who joined Daruwalla got a single off Balu. A few more singles came in and then Meherhomji driving Balu for a single telegraphed the first decade. Balu was sending down some very fine balls and Erasha was also maintaining a good length, and consequently the batsmen found it difficult to score rapidly on the difficult wicket. As a result the first decade took nearly half an hour in coming. The game had hitherto been very dull, but Meherhomji now enlivened it a bit by finely hitting Erasha to the western boundary and again cutting the same bowler for a single. The telegraph board then showed the second decade. At 26 Meherhomji had a life being missed in the slips by Saivram off Erasha. In the next over driving Balu to the Wadhu Road boundary he sent up the third decade. Meherhomji had another life at this stage, being missed in the slips by Erasha off Balu. The same batsman then pulled Balu to the western boundary and telegraphed 40. Meherhomji however did not long survive the second life, as a little later he was run out. The outgoing batsman had contributed 31 (43-2-31). Driver partnered Daruwalla. At 44, Oghad of Kathiawar was put on to bowl in place of Erasha at the Gymkhana end. This change proved suspicious for the Hindus, as Daruwalla who had been playing a steady, watchful game, was caught at the point by Vithal off the new bowler. (44-2-9). Mulla who associated with Driver opened with a single off Oghad. The Jessop of the Parsis had however a short innings as he had made only 1 when he was caught at the wicket by Sesachari off Balu (49-4-1). Matters looked gloomy as this stage for the Parsis as they had lost the last two wickets for an addition to the total of only 6. Chothia, however, who joined Driver, roused the drooping spirits of the Parsis a little by cutting Balu for 4. The newcomer then had a life being missed at mid-off by Mahta off Balu. A little previous to this, the fifth decade had been telegraphed, amid cheers, and the next decade was sent up a little later by Chothia pulling Oghad to the leg boundary. The Parsis then met with a piece of bad luck as with the total at 64, Driver was run out in attempting to snatch a run (64-5-7). Kapadia joined Chothia. At 65 Erasha relieved Oghad. A disaster now befell the Parsis as the total had been increased by only 4, when Chothia who had been playing a fine attractive game, was caught in the slips by Erasha off Balu (68 6-14). Warden, who was the next man in, was soon out, being caught at the wickets by Sesachari off Balu (68-7-0). Pavri, who received an ovation on coming out of the pavilion, in honour of the occasion of his cricket jubilee union is falling this year, opened his account by driving Balu for a single. Kapadia, then getting two, telegraphed the seventh decade. At 76 Pavri was given out l-b-w to Balu (76-8-3) M. Bulsara joined Kapadia, and shortly after stumps were drawn, the Parsi total standing at 76 for 8 wickets. The scores:—

THE PARSIS.

D C Daruwalla, c Vithal, b Oghad	... 9
N M Dinshaw, c Erasha, b Balu	... 3
R P Meherhomji, run out ...	... 31
D D Driver, run out ...	... 7
H F Mulla, c Sesachari, b Balu	... 1
S M Chothia, c Erasha, b Balu	... 14
D K Kapadia, not out ...	... 6
J S Warden, c Sesachari, b Balu	... 0
Dr M E Pavri. (left) at Sesachari, b Balu	3
M Bulsara, not out ...	... 0
S F Madon, to bat.	
Extras...	... 2
Total (for 8 wickets)	... 76

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

THE PARSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Balu	27	34	10	5
Erasha.....	17	30	6	0
Oghad.....	9	10	5	1

EXPERIMENTAL JUTE CULTIVATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 16.

A small colony of Bengalis who settled at the village named Dengayik, near Thaton, were induced to try jute cultivation on the land close to the village where the conditions appeared favourable to this crop. The seed was imported from Mymensingh, and was sown in the beginning of May. The crop ripened at the end of last month and a sample of fibre, it is said, of the experimental crop, compares favourably with that grown in Bengal, being ten feet long and of good lustre. Some of the crop was discoloured, owing partly to its being brought in July, and partly to its being kept in a damp condition after the reaping, owing to rains, and there being no drying sheds. The cultivators estimate that the out-turn would be eighteen maunds per acre, which is satisfactory, being of virgin land. The growing of Bengal paddy in the same field is now being tried at Dengazeik. An experimental cultivation of jute had been tried previously in Burma, for instance at Hmawbi (near Rangoon), and at Maubin, but no one has been induced yet to enter into the jute business in Rangoon by cultivating on commercial scales.

PALGHAT MUNICIPALITY.

Councillors and Chairman at Loggerheads.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 16.

Certain Councillors of the Palghat Municipality have complained to the Government against the Chairman of that Municipality in the following terms:—(1)That he refused to carry out a resolution duly passed by the Council, to the effect that the draft administration report should be circulated to the Councillors before the date fixed for its discussion by the Council; (2) that he ruled out of order an amendment to the aforesaid resolution, to the effect that the draft report should be kept on the Council table for the perusal of the Councillors every day during the interval, till the date to which the meeting was to be adjourned; (3) that he declined to amend the report in accordance with the resolutions passed by the Council, to delete certain passages and make alterations and additions to the other. A Government order has been now issued, which gives some insight into the state of affairs which has existed. The petitioners complained that the Chairman assumed an autocratic, dictatorial, and threatening attitude towards the Councillors," and the chairman complained of organised obstruction and want of respect to the chair. The Government, while admitting the Chairman's mistakes in procedure, hope that more harmony will prevail in the Council in future, and that the proceedings will be marked by a display of a greater sense of responsibility and public spirit than has been evident in the past.

THE TELEGRAPH ASSOCIATION.

Meeting at Allahabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 16.

A meeting of the Indian Telegraph Association was held at Allahabad to meet Mr. Barton, their General Secretary, who addressed the men and explained the aims and objects of the Association. Among the questions touched on, was that of recruitment from England, which, he said, ought to be done away with. The balance in funds was nearly 30 thousand rupees, and they were flourishing the Mutual Benefit Fund for helping the distressed families of the members. The speaker also referred to the work of the Anglo-Indian Associations, and urged on every member of the community to join them. Mr. Chiene said that as a members of the local Anglo-Indian Association Committee, he was glad to meet Mr. Barton and would do his best to make this Association co-operate with them, and take up the suggestions of their Secretary.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

Changes under Consideration

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 16.

It is understood that several of the local Governments, including Bengal, are considering the question of the readjustment of seats in the Provincial Legislative Councils, and also changes in the rules and regulations governing the elections. No change will probably be required in the Bombay Presidency.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT AND SHORTHAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 16.

It is proposed to hold a preliminary examination at the end of the current month for shorthand writers the competition being open to the office assistants of the Government Department in Simla. The object in view is to get together a sufficient and efficient staff of shorthand writers to take notes of the debates in the Legislative Council of the Government of India. As the essential requirements embrace special qualifications, it is believed that the selected candidates will be given an extra allowance over and above their departmental salaries, while engaged on this particular class of work.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 16.

An estimate has been sanctioned for hutting accommodation for officers of the E. I. Railway who are to be posted temporarily at Allahabad in connection with the forthcoming Allahabad exhibition.

An estimate has been sanctioned for providing additional waterways on the Amritsar Patti Railway.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed railways from 1st April to 3rd September 1910 show a gain of Rs. 1,22,37,181 and Rs. 2,21,05,583 as compared with the corresponding figures for 1909-10 and 1908-09 respectively.

Mr. A. Cooper, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, N. W. Railway, is appointed to officiate as a D. T. S. during the absence of Mr. H. C. Sparke on privilege leave.

The Railway Board have approved of a new design for a bogie composite 1st and 2nd class carriage of the non-corridor type for use on the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.

LATEST FROM HOME.

WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

London, Sept. 2.

THE Queen has sent a silver casket containing geological specimens to the Military Model School at Aldershot, which the Majesties visited recently.

The Mansion House Committee on the King Edward Memorial will probably meet at the end of September to consider the form the project should take.

Another hundred officers of flag or general rank have signed the Imperial Maritime League's memorial in favour of a loan of £100,000,000 for national defence.

Viscount Midleton and Lord Charles Beresford were the principal speakers at the annual meeting of the Irish Landowners Convention held in Dublin.

The Hebdomadal Council of Oxford University has issued its report on the subject of University reform. Its offers recommendations of matters relating to the constitution of the University, and the creation of a General Board of Faculties to control the teaching and examinations, while it further advocates the abolition of compulsory Greek and the substitution of an entrance examination for Responsions.

The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, who are to take part in the military manœuvres at Aldershot arrived at Liverpool on August 27 on board the White Star liner Megantic, and, after marching through the city, proceeded by special trains to Aldershot.

The Dublin Horse Show at Ball's Bridge was concluded on August 26 in unfavourable weather.

The meeting of the British Association opened on Aug. 31 at Sheffield. Professor the Rev. T. G. Bonney was installed in the presidential chair, in succession to Sir Joseph Thomson, and delivered an address on "The Glacial History of Western Europe."

The British chess championship has been won at the Oxford Congress by Mr. H. E. Atkins, of Huddersfield.

The patridge season, which opened yesterday, is not very promising, the bad weather having had a disastrous effect on young birds in some parts of the country.

The Admiralty announce that all hops of salving his Majesty's ship Bedford has been abandoned.

Dr. Farrar, who is investigating the circumstances of the outbreaks of spotted fever in Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire, has visited Nottingham and made a somewhat reassuring statement. He said that there was no clear proof that the epidemic was spotted fever, and there was no need for undue anxiety.

Remarkable heavy storms are reported from many parts of the United Kingdom. Crops have been seriously damaged, and many localities have been flooded. In the English Channel the storm was so severe that excursion steamers did not put to sea.

Crippen and Le Neve arrived at Liverpool on August 27 in the Megantic, and were conveyed to London.

The prisoners were brought before the magistrate at Bow Street Police Court on August 23, and after Inspector Dew had given evidence of arrest were remanded for eight days.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has emphatically declared that the present preferential rates given to Great Britain under the Canadian tariff will be continued as long as he holds office as Premier of the Dominion.

The Treaty under which Corea is annexed by Japan has been promulgated in Tokio. The Japanese Embassy in London has issued an Imperial Rescript explanatory of the circumstances which led to the annexation, and a Proclamation containing rules in accordance with which matters relating to foreigners and foreign trade in Corea will be conducted.

Promulgation has been made in Seoul, the Corean capital, of the treaty of annexation by Japan. The name of Corea is henceforth to be Cho Sen, by which it has always been known in Japan.

Another remarkable speech has been made by the German Emperor at Konigsberg. His Majesty recalled the military glories of Prussia and extolled the heroic virtues as being necessary to the well-being and development of Germany. The speech has aroused strong criticism.

The Jubilee of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro has been celebrated with much rejoicing and enthusiasm at Cettinje.

M. Masadyk, a Dutch aviator, has been killed at Arnhem, and M. Legagneux, at Havre, received serious injuries owing to the collapse of his aeroplane.

Threats of an international strike of seamen are again being held out to shipowners. Many other indications of labour unrest are forthcoming not only at home but abroad.

The Obituary List of the week includes:—Admiral A. J. Chatfield; General Sir F. W. E. F. Forestier-Walker, K. C. B., &c.; Dep.-Surg.-Gen. J. L. Paul; Col. Sir C. B. Euan-Smith; Col. T. C. Martelli; Rev. Dr. M. Phillips; Dr. J. Nelson; Mr. E. Ross, I. C. S.; Mr. A. W. Foord; and Lady M. Erskine.

STRANGE SUICIDE IN NEW YORK HOTEL.

New York, August 31.

FURTHER details have been obtained of a dramatic affair which occurred on Monday night at the Astor Hotel here, when a well dressed young lady shot herself with a revolver, her injuries being so serious that she had to be removed to hospital. Inquiries have established the fact that the girl is Miss Vera Fitch, a cousin of the late Mr. Clyde Fitch, the dramatist. A statement issued from the hospital last night is to the effect that her lungs have been pierced by the shot, and that the lady's recovery is extremely doubtful. It appears that Miss Fitch had tried authorship, but without much success, and it is stated that she had been depressed by her failure to gain the ear of the public.

The sensational affair took place in one of the corridors of the Astor Hotel, which was thronged with fashionable visitors at the time, says the "Mail's" New York correspondent. When taken to hospital, the young lady refused to disclose her name, but letters found in her satchel stated that she no longer desired to live, owing to the sordidness of life in New York. "There," one letter stated, "men, though rich and cultured, invariably force insulting attentions upon women with whom business brings them into contact. I prefer death to submitting to such attentions." This is the second time within a week (adds the correspondent) that the men of New York have been arraigned by young women endeavouring to earn an honest living. At the Critterden mission Miss Flora Landon, a pretty girl of London, is awaiting transportation back to England. She was arrested the other day when masquerading as a young man. Bursting into tears, she declared that she came to New York in the belief that it was the land of the free, and that women enjoyed better opportunities for success in business and greater respect than at home. But tragic experience speedily disillusioned her and taught her that American men had one standard of respect for the women in their own homes, and quite a different one for the women who work in their offices. Wherever she applied for work, she said, insulting attentions were paid to her until, in despair, she cut her hair and sought occupation as a boy.

MOUNTAINEERS DIE OF EXPOSURE.

AT Capel Curig, on August 29, an inquest was held on the bodies of Mr. Edward Lee Cartered Price Hardy, aged sixty-six, and Mr. Edward Berkeley Hardy, aged twenty-six, father and son, lately residing at Catford, who were on a holiday in Wales, and who were found dead on Moel Siabod on Aug. 27. Evidence was given by Mr. Christopher B. Berkeley, of Catford, acting-comptroller of the Chancellhry of the Duchy of Lancaster, who said that Mr. Hardy, sen., had been for many years chief clerk in the duchy office from which he retired last Michaelmas. The son was of no occupation. Both gentlemen were fond of mountaineering, and had spent their holidays in Wales for at least twelve years in succession. They did not climb into dangerous places. Dr. Henry Bowen Perkins, of Betws-y-Coed, who had made an external examination of the bodies, stated that in his opinion death was due to exposure and exhaustion. The jury found that death was due to exposure and exhaustion, and, on the motion of the rector of Capel Curig, they passed a sincere vote of sympathy with the relatives.

THE cholera which has been prevalent for some time at Tuticorin has abated and the port is once more free.

THE ANNEXATION OF KOREA.

Guarantees for Foreign Trade.

Tokio, Aug. 28.

TO-MORROW the ancient Empire of Korea will cease to exist, and the Korean Peninsula will become an integral part of Japanese territory. The Treaty by which the sovereign rights of the Korean Emperor are transferred to the Emperor of Japan was signed last Monday, and will come into effect on the date of promulgation.

When, in the middle of July, General Viscount Terauchi was sent to succeed Viscount Sone as Resident-General, it was with the express object of effecting the annexation as speedily as was conveniently possible. The appointment of General Terauchi, who, as Minister of War and personally one of the ablest and most influential Japanese statesmen, could be ill spared from Tokio, was an indication itself that some step of the greatest importance, which could not be other than annexation, had been decided upon. But it was hardly expected that the work of preparing for a change in the Korean Administration under Japanese guidance to direct Japanese rule would be so rapidly accomplished as it has been. General Terauchi, who, it is interesting to note, is himself only a recent convert to the necessity of immediate annexation, was instructed to make every effort to arrange an annexation treaty, but if that were impossible he was authorized to effect his purpose by proclamation.

There is much satisfaction here that the treaty has been carried through with such an entire absence of friction. The Premier is congratulated that he has not been intimidated by the recent attempt upon his life from accepting the responsibility of agreeing to annexation. Serious trouble is not anticipated in Korea.

The "Times" were requested by the Japanese Embassy to publish the following announcement which was received by cable on Aug. 9 from the Foreign Office at Tokyo:—

1. Korea shall hereafter be named "Chosen."

2. The Government-General shall be established in Chosen.

3. The Residency-General and its accessory offices will be in existence for the present, and the Resident-General will exercise the functions of the Governor-General.

4. The issue of special passports for the people of Chosen is abolished, and hereafter the Chosens will be treated on an equal footing as the Japanese in the matter.

At the same time as the promulgation of the Annexation Treaty, which took place to-day, an Imperial Rescript was issued granting amnesty to a number of prisoners both of grave and minor offences, on account of extenuating circumstances, and also granting diminution or exemption of the taxes non-paid in past years and taxes to be collected during this year.

The Japanese Proclamation of the annexation of Korea contains two provisions more immediately affecting foreign countries. One is the abolition of the jurisdiction of Consular Courts, the other the continuation of the existing Korean tariff for a period of ten years.

BRITISH TRADE.

The trade of Great Britain with Korea is, though second to that of Japan in the matter of exports to Korea not very large. Japan has the lion's share both of exports and of imports. In 1909 of the export trade from Korea, 75 per cent. went to Japan, 19 per cent to China 4 per cent to Asiatic Russia, and the small balance was divided among other countries. Of Korean imports Japan supplied 59 per cent., the United Kingdom 18 or 19 per cent., (chiefly cotton manufactures). China 12 per cent. (which figure probably includes some British goods re-exported from Shanghai), the United States (including the Philippines and Hawaii) 7 per cent. and Germany between 1 and 2 per cent. The foreign trade of Korea reached its highest figures in 1907, having enjoyed several very prosperous years immediately succeeding the war, years which witnessed a notable expansion in British trade. Since then there has been a reaction, the total value of foreign trade last year amounting to £5,400,000, as against £5,908,172 in 1907. The United Kingdom supplied £664,154 worth of goods, Hong-kong £8,269, British India £8,269, the Straits Settlements £4,695, and British America £510. British imports suffered considerably last year, owing to the high prices in Manchester, which afforded an opportunity to the makers of the cheaper kinds of Japanese goods. At the present time the prospects of an extension of British trade are not considered bright; but Korea, under the full control of the Japanese, may be expected to make rapid advance for a long, offering opportunities, within the next ten years at least, while the same tariff applies to all countries, including Japan, for British contractors and merchants who have perhaps been somewhat indifferent in the past.

According to the Japanese Proclamation the ships of Powers having treaties with Japan are for ten years free to engage in the coasting trade between the open ports of Korea and between these ports and any open ports of Japan. Into the coastal trade its would appear that British shipping does not at present enter, of the 22 steamers which arrived last year all but one having entered at Chemulpo. The other hand, that there is a considerable coasting trade is shown by the fact that in 1908 2,849 Japanese, 1,289 Korean, and 33 American vessels were engaged in it. An obstacle to the increase of British shipping lies in the absence of return freight, all exports being shipped to Japan, including the small quantity destined for European ports which is reshipped in that country. Last year, of the 7,833 vessels which entered at Korean ports, 5,911 were Japanese, 1,753 Chinese, 177 Korean, 22 British, 18 German, and 2 Russian.

THE PROCLAMATION.

The following is the official text of the Japanese proclamation annexing Korea, together with the Treaty concluded between the two countries:—

Notwithstanding the earnest and laborious work of reform in the administration of Korea in which the Governments of Japan and Korea have been engaged for more than four years since the conclusion of the Agreement of 1905, the existing system of government in that country has not proved entirely equal to the duty of preserving public order and tranquillity; and, in addition, the spirit of suspicion and misgiving dominates the whole peninsula.

In order to maintain peace and stability in Korea to promote the prosperity and welfare of Koreans, and at the same time to ensure the safety and repose of foreign residents, it has been made abundantly clear that fundamental changes in the actual regime of government are absolutely essential. The Governments of Japan and Korea, being convinced of the urgent necessity of introducing reforms responsive to the requirements of the situation and of furnishing sufficient guarantee for the future, have, with the approval of his Majesty the Emperor of Japan and his Majesty the Emperor of Korea, concluded, through their respective plenipotentiaries, a treaty providing for complete annexation of Korea to the Empire of Japan. By virtue of that important Act which shall take effect on its promulgation on August 29, 1910, the Imperial Government of Japan undertake the entire government and administration of Korea, and they hereby declare that the matters relating to foreigners and foreign trade in Korea shall be conducted in accordance with the following rules:—

1. Treaties hitherto concluded by Korea with foreign Powers ceasing to be operative, Japan's existing treaties will, so far as practicable, be applied to Korea. Foreigners resident in Korea will, so far as conditions permit, enjoy the same rights and immunities as in Japan proper, and the protection of their legally acquired rights subject in all cases to the jurisdiction of Japan. The Imperial Government of Japan are ready to consent that the jurisdiction in respect of the cases actually pending in any foreign Consular Court in Korea at the time the Treaty of Annexation takes effect shall remain in such Court until final decision.

2. Independently of any conventional engagements formerly existing on the subject, the Imperial Government of Japan will for a period of ten years levy upon goods imported into Korea from foreign countries or exported from Korea to foreign countries and upon foreign vessels entering any of the open ports of Korea, the same import or export duties and the same tonnage dues as under the existing schedules. The same import or export duties and tonnage dues as those to be levied upon the aforesaid goods and vessels will also for a period of ten years be applied in respect of goods imported into Korea from Japan or exported from Korea to Japan and Japanese vessels entering any of the open ports of Korea.

3. The Imperial Government of Japan will also permit for a period of ten years vessels under flags of the Powers having treaties with Japan to engage in the coasting trade between the open ports of Korea and between those ports and any open port of Japan.

4. The existing open ports of Korea, with the exemption of Masampo, will be continued as open ports, and in the addition Shiwiju will be newly opened so that vessls, foreign as well as Japanese, will there be admitted and goods may be imported into and exported from these ports.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and his Majesty the Emperor of Korea, having in view the special and close relations between their respective countries, desiring to promote the common weal of the two nations and to assure permanent peace in the Extreme East, and being convinced that these objects can be best attained by the annexation of Korea to the Empire of Japan, have resolved to conclude a treaty of such annexation and have, for that purpose, appointed as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say, his Majesty the Emperor of Japan Viscount Masakata Terauchi, his Resident-General, and his Majesty the Emperor of Korea Ye Wan Yong, his Minister President of State, who upon mutual conference and deliberation have agreed to the following articles:—

Article I. His Majesty the Emperor of Korea makes complete and permanent cession to his Majesty the Emperor of Japan of all rights of sovereignty over the whole of Korea.

Article II. His Majesty the Emperor of Japan accepts the cession mentioned in the proceeding article and consents to the complete annexation of Korea to the Empire of Japan.

Article III. His Majesty the Emperor of Japan will accord to their Majesties the Emperor and ex-Emperor and his Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Korea and their consorts and heir, such titles, dignities, and honours as are appropriate to their respective ranks, and sufficient annual grants will be made for the maintenance of such titles, dignities, and honours.

Articles IV. His Majesty the Emperor Japan will also accord appropriate honour and treatment to the members of the Imperial House of Korea and their heirs other than those mentioned in the proceeding articles, and finds necessary for the maintenance of such honour and treatment will be granted.

Article V. His Majesty the Emperor of Japan will confer peerages and monotary grands upon those Koreans who, on account of meritorious services, are regarded as deserving such special recognition.

Article VI. In consequence of the aforesaid annexation, the Government of Japan assume the entire government and administration of Korea and undertake to afford full protection for the person and property of the Koreans obeying to the laws there in force and to promote the welfare of all such Koreans.

Article VII. The Government of Japan will, so far as circumstances permit, employ in the public service of Japan in Korea those Koreans who accept the new regime loyally and in good faith and who are duly qualified for such services.

Article VIII. This treaty, having been approved by his Majesty by the Emperor of Japan and his Majesty the Emperor of Korea, shall take effect from the date of its promulgation.

In faith thereof, &c.

SURENDRA NATH BANERJI AND SEDITION IN INDIA.

SIR C. H. T. CROSTHWAITE, K.C.S.I., writes to the "Times":—

Sir,—Your Dacca correspondent, in his telegram dated Aug. 19, published in your issue of Aug. 20, gives this extract from the address of Mr. Roy, the prosecuting counsel in the conspiracy case now under trial:—

"In the place of Keshub Chunder Sen we see men like Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji advocating idolatry such as Sakti or Kali puja to draw youth from their duty to crime."

There must be many of your readers who may not follow the meaning of this sentence. It is to be desired that every one interested in the welfare of the British Empire, and more especially of the United Kingdom, should understand what is going on in India. Will you, therefore, let me explain briefly the purport of counsel's remarks?

The policy of those who destroy the British Government of India is and has been for years past to arouse the fanaticism of the people. In no other way can they get the masses to rise against a Government under which they have perfect liberty and peace and justice except where it is perverted by the corruption and malpractices of Indians themselves. Hence it is desired to give the movement a religious turn. For this purpose Babu Surendra Nath Banerji advises the "Anushilan" [Revolutionary Society] to enjoin the worship of Kali and also of Sakti.

Surendra Nath Banerji is a gentleman who obtained a place by open competition in the Indian Civil Service. He is a man of considerable intellectual ability and has had an English University education. He combines journalism with the proprietorship of a large college in Calcutta. He presented, you will recollect, the Indian Press at the Press Conference in London and was received with warmth by his "confreres." He has taken a very active part in the agitation against the division of Bengal. He is the inventor or the chief instigator of the boycott of British goods in Bengal, which has been allowed to proceed by violent methods for the last four or five years. For this purpose he organised the schoolboys and their masters. He has, or until lately had, very great influence with schoolboys and young college students. How has he used it?

He advocates Kali puja, the [worship of the Goddess Kali, the bloodthirsty goddess of destruction, the deity to whom the Thugs offered their devotions before proceeding on their murderous enterprises; (2) he advises attention to Sakti puja. It is hard to define Sakti in decent language. It has been defined as "the Divine power represented or manifested in some of the many female forms." A more intelligible definition perhaps would be "deification of the female element in reproduction." The worship of Sakti is practised by a very large proportion of the Hindoos in Bengal. It may in some cases be confined within philosophical abstract and decent limits. In others it becomes similar in its rites to the worship of Isis, Astarte, and the like, and leads to obscene orgies of sensuality.

It is, is the counsel hints, unpleasant to find that the youth of Bengal who forty years ago adored Keshub Chunder Sen, the great and high-minded leader of the Brahmo Samaj, the pure theist, the enemy of ignorance and superstition, are now ready to follow a man of Surendra Nath's stamp. Will Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji, M.A., the highly-educated journalist, ardent educationist and accomplished orator, explain why he advocates the worship of Kali and Sakti?

Kali one can understand. Some time ago a picture was on sale in the Indian bazaars "printed in Germany." It represented Kali, the murderous and many-armed, slaughtering the English and trampling them under foot. Arranged round the picture like a halo of cherubs were the portraits of Tilak, Dhingra, Surendra Nath, Bipin Chandra Pal, Khaparda, and others, her faithful servants, living, departed, or deported. The worship of Kali we can understand.

Sakti, I confess, I do not understand. Mars rather than Venus should be propitiated by the young Bengali patriots panting for the fray. Mr. Surendra Nath has forgotten his Horace:—

Nequidquam Veneris præsidio ferox
Pectes cœsariem.

MR. L. W. MITCH, the Secretary of the British Indian Committee, is leaving for South Africa on Sept. 16 to meet Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Polak, and to discuss the prospects of the British Indian position in the Transvaal and throughout the Union in the light of the Government policy as already indicated by the utterances of General Botha. Mr. Smuts and other Ministers.

THE Marquess of Dalhousie, Governor-General of India 1848-56, forbade the publication of his private papers until fifty years after his death. That period having now elapsed. Messrs. Blackwood will publish early in October. "The Private Letters of the Marquess of Dalhousie." The letters were written by Lord Dalhousie to Sir George Cooper, his oldest friend. He and Lord Panmure were Dalhousie's most favoured correspondents.

THE success which has been achieved by the Japan-British Exhibition is indicated by the fact that notwithstanding the unfavourable weather which has prevailed, 5,260,000 people visited the White City from the opening day to the end of August. This number is 180,000 more than attended the Franco-British Exhibition during a corresponding period.

THE INDIAN POLICE.

The following letter is published in the "Times":—

Sir,—The children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light; and while the latter know that the Indian police are simply representatives of the Indian peoples, neither better nor worse than their neighbours, sympathisers with sedition, whose object it is to blacken British Indian administration, and to traduce the police, because, in the proper performance of their duty, they bring the seditious to justice, are more or less making their points.

Firstly, they are establishing a wholly untenable, indeed a ridiculous, standard of comparison between the British and the British Indian police. The proper comparison, of course, would be with the police of other Asiatic Powers, or at least of Asiatic possessions of other European nations.

Secondly, they are, by means of garbled quotation, suppression, suggestion, selection, allegation, and—often unnecessary—admission, establishing for the British Indian Police a character which no doubt in ante-British days attached to Indian police.

Thirdly, they are succeeding by these unworthy artifices in obscuring one of the greatest triumphs of British Indian administration—namely the conversion of what before its time was a rough and ready, irregular, and unscrupulous police into a very fair and rapidly improving imitation of the force we know and admire in these islands.

Fourthly, they are establishing a character for conscientious and independent criticism while they are in fact the catspaws in Britain of the classes who are hostile to British rule in India.

I am by no means alone in being sceptical of the good faith of such as can only discern the existence of this all-important attribute in the enemies of our country. Thanks to the hospitality of your columns, Mr. Mackarness, ex-M.P., is recognised as the present mouthpiece of the anti-British party; and in the capacity, presumably, of their legal adviser, he dwells in his last letter with weary iteration upon certain detailed aspects of particular trials, in the endeavour to fix upon authorities some fault or failure, the establishment of which would involve or suggest the admission of general charges of corruption, torture, and abuse against the police, in which the European officers of the force are included. Indeed, their guilt would be greater than that of subordinate officers and rank and file if there was anything in the case presented.

It is necessary, therefore, again to insist on the following points:—

Firstly, that the Police Commission found that cases of torture and abuse are now rare. This rather important finding was omitted, it will be remembered, from the pamphleteer's presentment.

Secondly, that the allegation, as false as it is injurious, that the Government does not prevent but practically condones torture, and that the few European officers in the police instigate aid and abet the subordinate officers and the rank and file in its use, if it is not intended is eminently calculated to bring the Government into contempt among the ignorant material upon which the agitator works.

Thirdly, that the woman Gulab Banoo was found guilty of murdering her husband by three Indian assessors and an experienced civilian judge, that there was no reliable evidence that she was tortured, and that there is not the faintest justification for the suggestion that she was murdered to get her out of the way.

Fourthly, that in the Midnapore case the police were not found by the Calcutta High Court to have placed a bomb on the premises of the accused for the purpose of bolstering up a charge against them. The police were not upon their trial either in the Midnapore or the Gulab Banoo case, and the judgment in the former merely stated—I quote from memory, but I am pretty sure—that "the hypothesis of police fabrication was not wholly rejected by the Court."

Fifthly, that there is no justification for the charge brought through Mr. Mackarness against the district magistrate—an honourable gentleman and, unlike his accuser, possessed of great experience of India, its peoples, its languages, and its administration—of having extorted confessions from the accused in the Midnapore case.

Sixthly, that Mr. Mackarness's reference to "the district magistrate, who is also head of the police," conveys, and to those who put him forward his known to convey, an entirely false impression. The district magistrate as head of his district is head of all departments therein, but he is no more the actual administrative chief of the district police than no more directs in detail the conduct of their cases than the Home Secretary does the business of the police in London. In both instances the police have their own departmental chiefs, under whose immediate direction they work.

Seventhly, the anti-British party lose no opportunity of attacking the district magistrate and of urging that judicial and executive functions, which from time immemorial have been combined in the same individual in India and in all Asia, should be separated, not in order to improve the administration but to impair the position of the officer, who is in every district the outward and visible sign of British supremacy.

Eighthly, with regard to the police officers who were honoured with certain native titles "while lying," as Mr. Mackarness writes, "under the censure of the High Court," it is sufficient to remark that such officers are not under the orders of the High Courts, barrister-judges of which are far too ready to pass easy censure on the police in respect of cases with which they have no first-hand acquaintance.

Lastly, it is to be hoped that the Secretary of State, to whom Mr. Mackarness appeals in his letter for a statement, will not give him this further advertisement, but will continue to treat with the silent contempt they deserve those who are the conscious or unconscious catspaws of the malignant misrepresenters of British rule in India. How is it that no Secretary of State, that none of the numerous Under Secretaries can satisfy the anti-British party in the House? It is because, let the Minister be whom he may, let his record be what it will, no man in a position of responsibility can any longer even pretend to treat as serious critics itinerant agitators, briefless barristers, and political week-enders in India.—Yours faithfully,

J. D. REES.

Wynwy, Aug. 22.

In a leading article in reference to Sir John Rees, letter, the "Times" says:—

"The implication that the Government of India and the provincial administrations are unwilling to suppress torture by the police and reluctant to punish cases which are proved beyond dispute, is peculiarly reprehensible. The whole spirit of British rule for many decades has been directed to the suppression of practises of torture and cruelties of all descriptions; and the offenders who are still occasionally detected are in all cases Indians. We find the humanitarian efforts of the Government of India expressed not only in the law which makes the torture of prisoners a penal offence, but also in the prohibition of suttee, book-swinging, human sacrifice, and other abominations perpetrated under supposed religious or social sanctions. In his recent book on India, Sir Bampfylde Fuller declares that in spite of the efforts of the British, suttee remains popular, and 'would be restored immediately if our influence were withdrawn.' The fault does not lie with British rule. The duty of patriotic Englishmen is not to cast unfounded aspersions upon their countrymen in India, but rather to assist them in their laborious task of raising the moral code of the people. It is, moreover, particularly necessary that the Indian authorities should not be gratuitously embarrassed at a time when they are straining every nerve to cope with the agents of disorder and anarchy. Critics of the Indian police ought to try to release that no other police force in the world is at present confronted with so difficult a problem. The force is admittedly by no means perfect, and sometimes, like the police of Great Britain and every other country, it makes serious mistakes; but its efficiency is steadily improving. When we consider the material form which it is created, the marvel is that its faces its enormous and complicated responsibilities with so much success. We shall never solve our difficulties in India unless, among other things, we are willing to leave with confidence to the Indian Government and the Indian Courts the duty of vigilantly dealing with acts on the parts of the police in excess of their function. The records show that such vigilance is constantly and rigorously exercised and it may be added that whatever we may think of the occasional conduct of some of their Indian subordinates, the British police officers in India deserve our warmest praise for their faithful and unswerving devotion to an exacting and intensely difficult task."

THE marriage of Capt. Sir Keith Fraser and Lady Dorothy Coventry, second daughter of the Earl and Countess of Coventry, took place on Aug. 30 at Croome D'Abitot, Worcestershire. The ceremony was performed by Canon Hunter and the Rev. H. F. Bennett. Lord Coventry gave away his daughter.

KAISER'S KONIGSBERG SPEECH.

Full Translation.

Speaking at Konigsberg on Thursday, Aug. 25, the Emperor William laid special stress upon the Divine right by which the Kings of Prussia rule, irrespectively of Parliaments or popular decisions. After expressing his gratification at the reception which had been accorded to himself and the Empress by the inhabitants of Konigsberg and of the province the Emperor said:—

"The sentiments which are finding expression during these days at Konigsberg are a proof that quite peculiarly intimate bonds unite the town and province with our House. And indeed, when one looks back upon the history of the land and of the House, one finds that great and important sections of it are common to both. Here it was that the Great Elector made himself Sovereign Duke in Prussia by his own right, and here it was that his son set the kingly Crown upon his own head and thereby the Sovereign House of Brandenburg became one of the European Powers. Frederick William I established his authority here 'as a rocher de bronze'; under Frederick the Great the province shared the joys and sorrows of his rule; then came the hard time of trial. The great soldier Emperor of the French lived here in the Castle, and after he might of Prussia had been broken, he let town and country feel the weight of his pitiless hand. But it was here too that the idea of the resuscitation and liberation of the Fatherland first took material shape, Tauroggen (where in 1812 General Yorck signed the Convention with the Russians by which the Prussian Army was declared neutral) was followed by the enthusiastic resolution of the Prussian Provincial Diet, when old iron-hearted York with words of fire roused the members to bring the work of liberation. And here once more my grandfather placed by his own right the Crown of the Kings of Prussia upon his head once again laying stress upon the fact that it was conferred upon him by the Grace of God alone, and not by Parliaments, meetings of the people, or popular decisions, and that he considered himself the chosen instrument of Heaven, and as such performed his duties as Regent and as ruler. And adorned with the Crown he took the field forty years ago in order to add to it the Imperial Crown. In truth what a path was that which terminated with the despatch of the celebrated telegram of the Emperor to my late grandmother, 'Welche Wendung durch Gottes Fugung!' ('What a result has been vouchsafed by Divine Providence!')

"But this picture would be incomplete were I not to recall a figure which, especially during this year, has occupied and stirred afresh the minds of the Prussian, and I may say the German, people. To think of the period of our collapse and of our rise without the figure of Queen Louise is impossible! The town of Konigsberg and the province of East Prussia have seen this angel in human form moves among their inhabitants, have felt her influence, and with her have borne so heavy sorrows. The noble Queen has been described with minuteness from many points of view, and our people have occupied themselves with her in thankful remembrance. But I think that too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the one point—that in the general collapse of our country, when even statesmen and generals gave up all for lost, the Queen alone never doubted as to the future of the Fatherland. By her letters, by her exhortations, and by the manner in which she trained her children she showed the people the way in which it might again become strong. She pointed to the return to religion, and thereby to the return to self-knowledge and self-confidence. She roused the people to the idea that they should flock around the King, and win back freedom. And when she—a noble martyr—had passed away and the land was aflame with enthusiasm, and old and young seized their arms to drive the oppressors out of the country, she marched in spirit before the banners and roused the courage of the warriors, so that the great work was accomplished.

"What does the noble figure of Queen Louise teach? It teaches us that, just as she once filled her sons before all things with the one desire to restore the national honour and to defend the Fatherland, so we men must cultivate all the military virtues; just as in the time of the country's recovery young and old hastened to give the utmost of their possessions, just as women and girls spared not even their hair, so we, too, must be always ready, in order that we may before all things keep our armaments in a state of perfection, in view of the vast progress which neighbouring Powers have made. For upon our armaments alone does our peace rest. And what shall our women learn from the Queen? children's children that to-day the principal thing is not to live does not lie in attending public meetings and belonging to societies, in the attainment of supposed rights in which women can emulate men, but in the quiet work of the home and in the family. They must educate the young generation before all things to obedience and to respect for age. They must impress upon their children's children that to-day the principal thing is not to live one's life at the expense of others, not to attain one's end at the cost of the Fatherland, but solely and alone to keep the Fatherland before one's eye, solely and alone to state all the powers of mind and body upon the good of the Fatherland. That is the lesson which the noble figure, named by our Fatherland and by the citizens of this town upon her memorial 'the Good Genius of Prussia,' has handed down to us. I cherish the firm hope that all East Prussians assembled here understand me, and that on their return to their work and occupations, they will be filled with this thought. Everyone must work together for the good of the Fatherland, no matter who is and where he is. And the path of this noble lady who has passed away will be an example for me, as it was for my grandfather.

"Considering myself as an instrument of the Lord, without heeding the views and opinions of the day, I go my way, which is devoted solely and alone to the prosperity and peaceful development of our Fatherland. But in this work I need the co-operation of each one in the country, and to this co-operation I trust I may have summoned you now. With the hope that these sentiments may ever prevail in East Prussia, and that your help may be accorded to me in my efforts I empty my glass. Long live the province of East Prussia! Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!"

COMMENT IN THE PRESS.

The storm of outspoken criticism which this speech has aroused in the Berlin Press is doubtless due, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Times," in part to the fact that the German public has become accustomed since the autumn of 1908 to look for generalities in the speeches of the Emperor William rather than manifestations of his own personality. "On this occasion, however, his Majesty has broken down the reserve which he has laid upon himself during the last two years, and the Press raises the question as to whether the speech was composed with the knowledge of the Imperial Chancellor, and, if so, what attitude Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg assumes towards the Emperor's view that he must go his way without heeding the views and opinions of the day. Moderate journals regret that his Majesty should have exposed himself needlessly to the fire of public criticism, and that, at a time when political feeling in Germany, and especially in Prussia, is running high, he should have accentuated the contrast between the Divine Right of Kings and the decisions of popular Assemblies. It is felt that, although no one can look upon the Emperor as anything but a constitutional monarch, his latest utterance will only serve as fuel to the fire of anti-monarchical agitation.

"Journals of all shades of opinion, however while doubtless attaching divergent meanings to the phrase, find comfort in the Emperor's statement that the efforts of all must be concentrated upon the welfare of the Fatherland. In domestically-minded country such as Germany, where the woman-suffrage movement is comparatively in its infancy, it is natural that the Emperor's admonition to German women to devote themselves to home and family should be received with approval. At the same time it is felt that, in view of existing economic conditions, the Emperor cannot have intended too strict an interpretation to be placed upon his words."

SPEECH AT MARIENBURG.

Speaking at the West Prussian prov

THE RECENT STORM IN JAPAN.

Deplorable Condition of the Capital.

SUMMARISING numberless reports, the "Kobe Herald" gathers that conditions in Tokio owing to the floods were getting worse and worse. With the exception of the hills, every quarter of the city was under muddy water on 12th inst. The water from the Arakawa swept into Kita-Toyoshima, Oji, Mikawajima, Oku, Kuramazaka, Isari Cho, Matsuyama Cho, Matsukiyo Cho and other places. In Sitaya Ku and Asakusa Ku the water was knee or thigh deep everywhere. All the houses in Kisakata Cho, Sensoku Cho and some other places in Asakusa are in water as deep as 9 feet and the roofs of over 2,000 houses in Imado Cho and the neighbourhood are submerged. Most distressful scenes confront the observer everywhere and the rush of water through and over the houses has carried away the people's belongings. It was greatly feared that the Kanda Gawa would overflow. If this danger materialised both Kanda and Nihonbashi wards would be immediately inundated. The 6th section of Asakusa Park resembled a large lake. It has been impossible to run the electric trains in Asakusa Ku since the morning. A large number of vessels, small and large are engaged in taking refugees to elevated places, and carrying food and supplies provided by the authorities and philanthropists. Every inch of Asakusa Kwannon Temple and the schools on high ground is occupied by refugees, and the general scene reminds one of a battlefield. At about 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening part of the river dyke near Sumida Garden, Mukojima, was destroyed, the muddy water rushing into Sasaki Cho, Ukechi Cho, Nakanogo Cho, Koume Cho and the neighbourhood. Early in the morning a Battalion of Engineers was ordered out to aid the sufferers while a force of soldiers and workmen strove to prevent the water from doing greater damage. The residence of Viscount Enomoto was surrounded by water on all sides but the occupants were fortunate enough to be able to leave beforehand. The operatives' quarters of the Kenegafuchi Spinning Company were flooded, but the work people, over 1,000 all told, succeeded in escaping to the new factory which is under construction on an elevated site. They were, however, suffering from a scarcity of food, but provisions were hurried forward as soon as their plight became known. The Tokio Spinning Company's factory is also flooded, but the buildings are very strong and they are not likely to be damaged much. In Honjo, ward alone, the authorities quartered 250 refugees at the Ushijima Temple, 120 at Ushijima Elementary School, and 160 at the Mukojima post-office, 150 at Miobunji Temple, 300 at Meitoku School and 250 at Yokogawa, and many others were succoured by the Red-Cross Society and other bodies. The Salt Monopoly Bureau of the Financial Department at Fukagawa lost several thousand kin of salt, in spite of the utmost efforts to save it. It is said that the Gongendo dykes, where a large river divides into the Tonegawa and Edogawa, have collapsed. If this is true, the whirling waters must have flooded Honjo, Fukagawa, Kanda and some other wards. The citizens of Tokio are in a state bordering on terror.

FURTHER DEFAILS FROM THE TOKAIDO.

According to Mr. Masuda, supervisor of conductors belonging to the Nagoya Railway Station, the neighbourhood of Fujiyeda Station, on the Tokaido, is among the places which suffered most from the flood. Early on Tuesday morning, the dyke of the Setogawa gave way for a distance of about 300 ken at the foot of Kompirayama. In consequence of this the iron bridge over the Tochiyamagawa fell, the water sweeping into Shita, Inagawa and some other villages. Hundreds of houses were washed away, all the districts being converted into a temporary sea. Chest-of-drawers, tea boxes, and articles of furniture were seen floating about everywhere, while many naked men and women, young and old, were clinging to tree tops under which the water was rushing by piteously crying for help at the top of their voices. Alas! for the poor people no aid came and those who were on comparatively low trees were eventually swallowed up by the water under the eyes of their friends and relatives and, in some cases, their children who were on higher trees. Some help reached them on Wednesday morning, in time to save many from what appeared to be inevitable death. At that time fifty-one dead bodies had been found, but many others were still missing. All the members of the family of Mr. Makino Tamakichi, a very rich man who was in the tea business at Shita, were drowned—eleven in all.

SCENE IN NAGOYA NEIGHBOURHOOD.

It is reported from Nagoya that on Wednesday morning, 10th inst., Lieutenant Morita of the Nagoya Division, went to the Kisogawa, in command of a number of soldiers, who were known to be excellent swimmers, for the purpose of clearing some bridges and removing material which was blocking up the water. When the work had made some progress, a rush of water overtook a lighter with six soldiers, and swept it down stream at the rate of 3 metres and a half a second. The vessel struck against a pillar of a bridge and capsized. Five of the men managed to escape after a severe struggle, but one soldier was swept away and drowned. Another boat with some soldiers went to his rescue, but it capsized. The men were rescued after much difficulty.

COLLAPSE OF TUNNELS.

According to a report received by the Eastern Railway Supervision Bureau a mountain slide took place at Kumanobira on the Shin-etsu line, a railway employee being killed. Tunnels No. 14 and No. 18 on the same line collapsed, four parents and their children being killed. Another landslide occurred at a place between Yokogawa and Matsuida on the same line, seventy coolies being buried alive. Three of them were killed on the spot, four are missing, thirty were injured, some of them very badly but the others were saved.

FOUR HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

Very extensive damage is reported from Gumma Prefecture also. The authorities there are now busily engaged in giving aid to the sufferers. As far as they had discovered over three hundred houses were washed away, upwards of four hundred lives being lost. So far, however, nothing definite can be ascertained, many places being still under water 20 feet deep. At Usui district, over fifty houses were washed away, and eighteen people drowned, while a number of others are missing.

At 10 o'clock on the morning of the 12th, the Takio authorities received the following telephone communication from the Minami Adachi District Office:—On Thursday night, a part of the dyke of the Ayasegwa collapsed, causing Senju, Nishiarai, Yekita and many other villages to be inundated. The District Office, (Gun-Yakusho) and the Elementary School to which refugees thronged were also flooded, and the distracted people had to climb on to the roofs to escape death. They had escaped death but were suffering acutely from hunger for a number of hours when the news was sent off by the District Officer.

"I (he said, in winding up his message) am now standing in water up to my neck while telephoning you."

According to official reports, the houses which were more or less under water in Takio at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 12th were as follows:—

Ward.	No. of Houses Flooded.	No. where water is above floor.
Asakusa	13,770	2,632
Honjo	10,000	10
Koishigawa	8,761	7,918
Shitaya	6,000	1,500
Yakagawa	3,000	103
Hongo	3,000	800
Ushigome	2,500	2,000
Yotsuya	1,202	761
Akasaka	640	—
Azabu	450	25
Kojimachi	200	—
Kanda	98	—
Kiobashi	28	—

RAILWAY BUREAU'S MONETARY LOSS.

The authorities estimate that the damage sustained by the railways so far through the flood amounts to Yen 300,000 in the jurisdiction of the Central Railway Supervision Bureau, and to Yen 200,000 in that of the Eastern Bureau. Should the suspension of traffic continue for ten days, the loss of income of the Central Bureau will be about Yen 400,000, and that of the Eastern Bureau about 300,000, making the total loss Yen 1,200,000. This amount will be exceeded of course if the suspension lasts for fifteen days.

FERTILIZING BACTERIA.

IT is the day of bacteria. They are destructive, preservative as also destroyers of equally the destructive and the preservative. The differentation of these characteristics and the removal of the undesirable are the subjects of human study. At the British Association, on September 5, Drs. Russell and Hutchinson announced the discovery of a micro-organism which destroys bacteria essential to the soil for fertility. This they claim as the most important agricultural discovery in the last fifty years. They find that heating or antiseptic treatment kills numerous organisms which were devouring fertilising bacteria. It was this treatment that led to the discovery.

On the 6th September, it was telegraphed from Bombay that the fact that a protozoon exists and preys on the beneficial bacteria of the soil is no new idea to Agricultural Scientists in India. The improvement gained by heating the soil was conclusively proved by Mr. Ozanne years ago, when he investigated the *rab* system.

We do not think this attempt to minimise the discovery is just or correct. It is, perhaps, due to misapprehension. We have unfortunately no copy of Mr. Ozanne's report before us, but we believe it to be a defence of the "rab" system by the then Director of Agriculture, Bombay. The interessing incident that led to a searching enquiry is still fresh, as if it happened only yesterday. Lord Reay, the then Governor of Bombay, whose strong hand and tenacity of purpose are well known was travelling by train from Bombay to Poona. Somewhere near Neral, His Excellency saw a large number of forest people—half clad—squatting or standing in a miserable state of starvation, and shouting 'Ma Bap! Ma Bap!' His Excellency stopped the train. He asked the Private Secretary to enquire and find out what was the matter. He then himself most carefully heard every one that had anything to say. It was found that the forest laws recently introduced were over strict that they took no account of the facts, that a large number of primitive folk had by prehistoric usage the means of a bare subsistence in collecting leaves dropped by deciduous trees, and that no cultivation of the local soil was possible without "rab" or the process of burning the soil with dry foliage collected from the forests. The miserable appearance of the innocent forest folk, their simple tale of vital of importance to themselves, and their extremely pathetic way of putting it before the Ruler of the Province, moved Lord Reay, and His Excellency gave instruction for a searching enquiry into the records of the Department to find out how and why those hard-rules were propounded and enforced. His Lordship was convinced that departmental zeal had carried its officers too far, and that the poorest of her late Majesty's subjects were actually made to starve. When once morally convinced of the oppressive nature of the rules, His Excellency himself drafted a resolution giving the petitioners relief. But the Revenue Secretary made some alterations in the draft resolution and issued. Lord Reay is not a signing machine. As soon as His Excellency saw the manipulated Government Resolution, he passed an order for report as to why and by whom was his own draft mutilated. The Secretary gave the usual official explanation that such was the practice and that it was his duty to see that new orders did not clash with old ones, and so forth. But it did not satisfy the self-reliant Governor. He was very angry to see that his own intention of doing some good to the poorest and most helpless rayyets of the Crown had been so wantonly frustrated and compelled the Secretary to leave his post. Thunder and lightning. A senior civilian, a Secretary of Government had to expiate his sin in a long furlough. So intense was the feeling of respect for Lord Reay, so devout was the prayer offered by the biped denizens of the Indian jungles that His Excellency's name is still revered like take that of a demi god or an incarnation of Visnu. His Excellency has made an indelible mark on the tablet of the people's heart and his name is still revered all over the Presidency. That is the style of administrators India wants.

But to turn to the discovery. We are led to believe that this "rab" of sensational memory and Mr. Ozanne's report on it have been misunderstood in connection with Drs. Russell and Hutchinson's discovery. "Rab" is not a new thing in India. Even before Mr. Ozanne took charge of the Agricultural Department we find its fertilizing effects fully described in a Maratti book on Agricultural Chemistry and Geology by Rai Bahadur B. V. Gupte, published in 1879. We give a translation of a passage here.

"Rab" is a sort of a modified manuring. Fields are scraped a bit with spades, and then burnt. This process increases the fertility of the soil. The organic portion is burnt to ashes which get mixed with the unbaked portion. It is hardly necessary to repeat here the advantages of ashes as manure. Soils contains root of various rank weeds which grow again like grass. "Rab" burns them and helps cultivated grains in destroying their enemies. It saves expense in weeding out. Some soils contain some animulcules which destroy wholesale, all the seeds sown or the crops standing. To such soils "rab" proves beneficial. It not only destroyes the animalcules but turns them into fertilising ashes. If dug up before being burnt, fallow lands become culturable soils. They yield a good crop for a year or two there is no doubt but rab also destroys a portion of their fertilizing power. A large portion of the ashes produced are washed away being soluble. Fields in the immediate vicinity of rivers or rivulets are easily washed down as they loose their support afforded by the roots. The conclusion therefore is that repeated burning of the soil amounts to the present generation squandering their ancestral wealth for their own advantage and beggaring their descendants by killing the goose that laid the golden egg."

But neither the Rai Bahadur nor Mr. Ozanne, who supported the rab system, would lay any claim to the intimate knowledge of the micro-organism now announced. They merely speak of the visible worms which destroy crops, and the Bombay "Anti-Reuter" seems to be too enthusiastically tied down to his department to interfere with the genuine progress of the modern science of bacteriology. At least, he ought to have waited for the full report before venturing on adverse opinion.—"Reis and Rayyet."

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 16th September 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	15	10	10 a.m.	14	25
Teheran ...	16	11	40 a.m.	3	20
Suez	16	1	55 p.m.	0	54

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala, without additional charge (22-6-09).

Cable Obock Djibouti interrupted. (27-6-09).

Bhamo route to China interrupted between Yunnan and Weining. (14-9-1910).

Cable Zanzibar Mombassa interrupted (14-9-10).

A CROCODILE HUNT.

How a Giant Saurian was Killed.

A writer ("J. M. J.") in the "Field" tells the story of an exciting crocodile hunt in Bengal on a tributary of the river Ganges.

In the month of March last, he says, I was staying with Mr. Abbott, of Kara Mari, in the west of Mozaffarpur district about four miles from the Big Gandak. He had arranged for a day on the river for the purpose of shooting a specimen of the fish-eating crocodile that is found there and we started at 6 30 a. m. for the river. Our destination was a point of land jutting out into the river about two miles below, where a large male which Mr. Abbott had already made several attempts to secure, was known to take his midday siesta. We sighted him half a mile away, and drifted silently and cautiously towards him. His nose was pointing in our direction, and he was lying beneath a steep bank, about 16ft. high, on a narrow shelf of sand about 3ft. broad, with his tail in the water. This habit of lying on the edge of the deep water makes it very difficult to secure their bodies, for, however badly hit, unless their brains are blown out with an explosive bullet, they always manage to get back into the water, and die there without coming to the surface. I was armed with an ordinary service carbine and a leaden nosed '303 bullet, while Mr. Abbot had a heavy two-barrelled '500.

We got within 100 yards of the crocodile without his appearing to see us, and decided not to risk going nearer, so I took aim just behind his left shoulder and fired. We were all of opinion that the beast was hit, but he was in the water with one great flick of his tail, and we were left lamenting that we had not landed and tried to break his spine from above. Now comes the curious part of the story. We landed, and sat over the spot where he had been lying hoping that he would come back or that some animal would come out to bask in the sun. We sat there for half and hour when suddenly the nose and eye of a big animal appeared above water. He was swimming at great speed down the stream in a manner quite contrary to the usual habits of the crocodile and the "wallahs" with us were greatly excited saying, that he was clearly in great pain and had been hit hard. We debated whether we should fire, but decided not to do so, as he would only sink. He went about 200 yards and then disappeared, and two minutes later he appeared again, still swimming at express speed and going like a small steamer.

As we were watching him, his great head was suddenly lifted right out of the water, very slowly, and very slowly was lowered again. We did not know what to make of it, and while we were hesitating he turned towards a shallow sandbank in the middle of the river. We rushed down and launched a dug out to follow him. He was lying in about 2ft. of water, and the dark outline of his body was just visible under the muddy stream. It took us a long time to get to where he was, and every few moments the great saurian would raise his head slowly out of the water in a blind, helpless fashion. Twice he turned his head from side to side before lowering it, but every movement was made very slowly. It was a most impressive sight and reminded me of Kipling's description of the wounded sea monster seen from the deck of a Cape liner. He made no noise of any description.

We slowed down as we got near him, for one lash of his powerful tail would have swept us into the water. We were about ten yards off when the great head came slowly up again, to a point which was very nearly at right angles with the water. Mr. Abbott emptied his heavy weapon into the top of his head, and I put another snub-nosed bullet behind his right shoulder. This settled him, and he was dead as a stone. With some difficulty and a good deal of luck we then got him to shore and proceeded to examine him.

Besides the wounds caused by our own rifles, we found eight others, all of them great holes, into which one could get one's finger, but apparently pretty old. On removing the skin we found them surrounded by rotten flesh inside. Three had struck the right shoulder-blade and one had penetrated the scales above the shoulder, though how any of them failed to disable him is a mystery. Two holes were just behind the right hind leg, and the bullets seem to have torn the flesh inside without getting near any vital part. At seventh had hit him full in the stomach on the left flank, and the eighth had split against his chest bones. Mr. Abbott's bullet had almost blown out the brain pan. My first shot had got him just behind the left shoulder, and the bullet had spread at once. Only a tiny puncture was visible outside, but when the skin was off there was a hole big enough to put one's fist into. The left lung was blown to pieces and the right lung badly damaged. The second bullet had smashed up the lung as well, but I fancy he was dead before the bullet entered.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette," Sept. 16.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer "Salsette," Commander H. G. H. Lewellin, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday with the English Mails of the 2nd September, brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Dignasse, Mr D
Board, Mr A C
Powell, Capt W J
Titus, Mr M T and Mrs
Sandall, Mr E
Oldham, Major

FROM MARSEILLES.

Pollard, Mr A R
Budding, Dr C
Ridsdale, Mrs C
Henderson, Major M H
Sandelands, Capt H R
Howard, Mr C E
Buckland, Lt G C B
Everitt, Mr G U
Evans, Mr G
Connell, Mr H
Burmester, Lt T G
Arthur, Mr H B C
Haythornthwaite, Rev J H
Kirkwood, Mr T W and Mrs
George, Mr G
Wilkins, Lt Col
De Butts, Mr F C
Tuchakra, Mr B
Lang, Mr J C
Lugton, Mr Gilbert
Wutyler, Mr H
Holberton, Mr E J
Scroope, Mr A E
Stevens, Mrs C F
Stranack, Lt H R
Landon, Mr F H
Crawford, Mrs L
Bright, Mrs Miss G E
Ammen, Mr and Mrs W
Jamall, Mr O O
Browo, Mr G
Davies, Mr W J
Leaycraft, Mr Edger
Page, Mr C P
Sevadjian, Mr H
Lawrie, Mr A R
Bright, Mr G E
Harris, Mr H D
Jehangir, Mr C
Robb, Mr A
Ruben, Mr J
Bridgeman, Lt the Honble R D O
Law, Mr J
Dawes, Lt G W P
Anes, Mr

FROM BRINDISI.

De Tuyall, Mr M A
Cumming, Mr R C G

FROM PORT SAID.—Singh, Capt G

FOR KARACHI.

Broome, Col G
Lane, Mr C M
Bloomers, Mr C F
McWhinnie, Mr W
Hirst, Mr S
Marshall Mr G S

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

15, RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE, PARIS.

LIVRAISON DU SOMMAIRE DU 1ER SEPTEMBRE 1910.

I.—Morale Et Religion, par M. Emile Boutroux, de l'Academie des Sciences morales.
II.—Le Bilan, par Mme Edith Wharton.
III.—Deux Conceptions De L'histoire De La Revolution. Taine Et M. Aulard, par M. A. Albert-Petit.
IV.—La Crise De L'Aeronautique Francaise, par De Le commandant Paul Renard.
V.—La Roman Francais—VII. L'Amant de La Nature Paul Et Virginie, par Victor Cherbuliez.
VI.—La Pointure Flamade Au XVII. Siecle, A L'Exposition De Bruxelles, par M. Fierens-Gevaert.
VII.—L'Apparition Du Capitalisme A Athenes Au Siecle de Pericles, par M. Eugene Cavaignac.
VIII.—Revue Musicale.—Un Tristan Espagnol, La Celestina De Felipe Pedrell, par M. Camille Bellaigue
IX.—Chronique De La Quinzaine, Histoire, Politique par M. Francis Charmes, de l'Academie francaise.
X.—Bulletin Bibliographique.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

A GOOD MEAL.

An inventerate wit and punster asked the captain of a craft loaded with board how he managed to get dinner on the passage.

"Why," replied the skipper, "we always cook aboard."

"Cook a board, do you?" rejoined the wag. "Then I see you have been well provided with provisions this trip, at all events.

LIGHT REFRESHMENT.

A carter who had met with an accident was sent to the nearest hospital, where, among other things, a nurse put a thermometer in his mouth to take his temperature.

During the afternoon the man's employer called to see him.

"Well, Nathan," he asked, "how are you?"

"Fairish, sir," the invalid replied.

"Have you had any nourishment?"

"Yes, sir."

"What have you had?"

"A lady gimme a piece of glass to suck, sir."

A NEW METHOD.

A few weeks ago a passenger of huge proportions stepped from a train at a small station in the north. He was a stranger to the village and the only passenger to alight there.

After walking the whole length of the poorly-lighted platform he failed to discover the way out. Not even a porter could be found. Then he noticed a ragged little urchin peeping through the railings.

"I can't get out of this station," shouted the traveller to the boy. "Can you show me the proper way?"

The lad critically surveyed the questioner moved away a yard or two and said with a grin—

"Ave yer tried sideways, guv'nor?"

A FEAST FOR THE PROPHET.

A few years ago a religious knowledge examination was being held in one of the schools of a country town. The inspector asked the question, "What did John the Baptist feed on in the wilderness?" An immediate answer was forthcoming "Locust and wild honey, sir." Than followed the question, "What is wild honey?" A bright little girl answered, "Honeycomb, sir." The inspector, not content with this, still asked another question, "What is honeycomb?" This was a "stunner," and the children eyed each other in blank dismay. However, after some hesitation, a hand went up, and a bright youth answered, "Tripe, sir." Then it was the inspector turn to be dismayed, for he had never heard of honeycomb tripe.

DRIVING IT HOME.

The manager of an engineering works was watching an apprentice who was swinging the hammer in a leisurely way.

"Look here, my boy," he said, going up to the youth and taking the hammer from him, "when I see a man that takes his hammer by the end of the handle and strikes a proper blow like that I give that man 32 a week, but a man who takes it in the middle like this only gets 25 a week and is dismissed whenever we get slack. See?"

Hoping he had sufficiently well driven home his point he surveyed the lad more in sorrow than in anger. But the latter requested in extension of the lesson.

"Please, sir," said he, "where ought I to hold it for my 4 a week?"

AT THE THEATRE.

An old lady who rarely went to the theatre was in the front row trying to see what was going on. A young man, seeing she was short-sighted, drew his binoculars out and said, "Will you not have a glass, madam?"

The old lady, glancing about her, slipped a handkerchief over the binoculars and placed them in her lap. Then a moment later she raised them to her lips surreptitiously. A flush come to her cheeks, and she whispered to the young man, angrily, "You've been making fun of me. There isn't a blessed drop in the glass.

MIGHT CALL LATER.

Ghosts and weird apparations were said to appear in the empty house, and they were not an inducement to possible tenants, so the agent had it elaborately done up and decorated, and by way of a tempting bait he had some expensive gas fittings put up in all the rooms.

The next week he heard that some bold man had been after the house.

His heart leapt with hope and expectation, and he rushed off in frantic excitement to the housekeeper of the haunted mansion.

"This is splendid," he gasped, someone has taken the house, hasn't he?"

"I don't know, sir, I'm sure. Perhaps he'll come back for the house. He's taken all the gas fittings.

A BRIGHT IDEA.

The head of a certain manufacturing concern is an old gentleman who built up his business from nothing by his own dogged and persistent toil, and who has never felt that he could spare the time for a vacation. Not long ago, however, he decided that he was getting along in years, and that he was entitled to a rest. Calling his son into the library he said—

"Tom, I've worked pretty hard for quite a while now and have done very well, so I have decided to retire and turn the business over to you. What do you say?"

The young man wondered the situation gravely. Then a bright idea seemed to strike him.

"I say, dad," he suggested, how would it do for you to work a few years longer and then the two of us retire together?"

FOREIGNERS BEWARE.

The case was one of assault, and the magistrate, fearing that it might be the beginning of another outbreak of hooliganism, was inclined to be severe.

"For the second time," he said addressing the prisoner, "you are charged with having assaulted your neighbor. The evidence shows that you deliberately and without any apparent cause whatsoever, struck the complainant with your clenched fist.

"Faith, yer honor," cried Pat "if Oi did he shtruck me back again!"

"But he only did so in self-defence," said the judge.

"Ah! what about me?" asked Pat.

"All about you," answered the judge, "is that you are found guilty, and must therefore keep the peace towards all his Majesty's subjects for 12 months."

"Well, then," roared Pat, as he left the court. "heaven help the first forriner Oi meet!"

DRAMATIC SCENE AT A WEDDING.

A few days ago, at a country town not very far from Adelaide, a wedding took place which excited a good deal of interest. A well-known and highly-respected widower, who is over 70 years of age, invited his friends to attend his marriage to a handsome young lady, who had captured his heart. There was a large attendance at the church, including the children and grandchildren of the bridegroom, and all seemed peace and harmony.

The ceremony, which was conducted by a Methodist minister, had proceeded until the clergyman spoke the words—"If any man can show any just cause or lawful impediment why these persons may not be joined together in holy matrimony, let him now declare it, for ever after hold his peace."

There was a sensation here. A son-in-law of the bridegroom jumped up and said, "I object to this marriage proceeding?"

"So do I," gravely added one of the sons.

Here was a pretty kettle of fish. The minister looked bewildered. It was plain that he had never anticipated anything like this. The bride seemed ready to sink through the floor, and the bridegroom glared furiously at the quarter whence the opposition came. The minister was the first to recover himself. He asked the son-in-law the ground of his objection.

"Because he is not of age?' was the astounding reply.

"Not of age?" echoed the minister.

"No, he is in his second childhood," said the son-in-law, and then, unable to contain himself longer, he burst out laughing. It was what is known as a "put-up job," and when the old man realised it he enjoyed the joke as much as anybody.

THE annual dinner of the Indian Mining and Geological Club, which has been formed to supplement in England the work of the Mining and Geological Institute of India, was fixed to take place at the Hotel Metropole on Tuesday, Sept. 13. The chair was to be taken by Sir Thomas Holland, lately Director of the Geological Survey, India.

As the result of recent experiments the Army Council has decided as a tentative measure to adopt the taxicab as the motor vehicle to be authorised for the carriage of machine guns of Territorial cyclist battalions.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 17.

(Before the Hon The CHIEF JUSTICE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

297-09 Captain and V The West End Watch Coy vs The Berna Watch Company Bicknell M and R
106-09 Payne and Co Ramalal Ramkaran vs Shivramdas Shrikisan Captain and V.
352-09 Motichand and D Icharam Motilal vs Heptoola Hyderally and another Khunderao L and M
738-07 Raghavaya B and N Hirji Liladhar and another vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji and another Khunderao L and M.
321-09 Edgelow G W and Co Sapoorji Sorabji vs The Fracer Ice Mg Coy Ld Thakerdas and Co
203-08 Jehangir M and S Moolabai widow vs Busriprasad Tikaram S A Tyabji
951-08 Mudhowji K and C Ragunath Balaji vs Purshotam Morarji and another Edgelow G W and Co Daphtary F and D
277-09 Mulla and M Gooculdas Monji vs Javervahoo widow Manecklal and Co Mulla and M
215-08 Mulla and M Mamraj Bambhagat the firm vs Jankidas Ratanlal and others Malvi H M and R
496-10 Sabnis and G Laloo Pandoo Vardhavkar vs Krishnaji Ballaji Kaardpe Jehangir M and S
509-10 Mulji and K Baloo Maneker Thakore vs Shanker Dhanaji and others Sabnis and G
521-10 Payne and Co Chaganlal Gulabchand and Co the firm vs Dawoodbhoy Chandabhoy and another Ardeshir H D and Co
389-10 Malvi H M and R The Indian Agency Coy Ld vs Ramjimal Harjimal the firm Mulla and M
501-10 Payne and Co Nusserwanji Maneckshaw Marshall vs Gosvami Shri Deokinandana Charayanji Govind Lalji Maharaj Little and Co
477-07 Jehangir M and S Madhowji Gopalji vs Damodar Dwarkadas Daptary F and D
698-09 Madhowji K and Co Gangabai widow vs Luxman Bhicaji Bhakre and others Mehta and D
491-09 Payne and Co Dwarkaprasad Raghubhoy and another vs Jamnadas Gordhandas and others Payne and Co G A Ghandy.
576-09 Matubhoy J and M Gulam Hoosain Bundeally Somji vs Deutche Gt Africa Line Crawford B and Co.
982-08 Bhaisanker K and G Bapalal Becharlal Sackerwalla vs Narotam Bapalal Sackerwalla F P Pavri

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BRAMAN.)

For Consent Decree.

903-09 Jehangir G and B Haji Moosa Haji Mahomed vs Harprasad Mahadin and others Pestonji R K and Co.
746 10 Captain and V Kooslambibi and others vs Budrudin Ebrahimji Crawford B and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Cause.

154-10 Jehangir M and S George Arthur Fredrick vs J M Maclean and another Jamshedji R and D

Comercial Cause

660-10 J R Patel and Co Megji Valabhdas vs Jadhowji Morarji Jehangir M and S Part heard.

Long Causes.

671-03 Bhaisanker K and Ebji Umersey vs Prakji Bhimji and others Pestonji R K and Co, Jehangir G and B Part heard
260-01 Jehangir M and S Chabildas Jeenabhoy vs Amrestbai widow and others Tyabji D and Co Jamshedji R and D,
324-10 Tharkerdas and Co Sapoorji B Bharoocha vs Ragoo Babaji J Bhaisanker K and G
814-03 Motichand and D Salebhoy Esoofally vs Abdool Hoossain Rajbhoy and others S B Mehta Motichand and Co
30-08 Tyabji D and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed Payne and Co
749-07 Smitham B and Co Rukhma widow vs Bhagoobai widow and others Khunderao L and M
726 09 Mulji and K Bai Nanda Gavri widow vs Memohandas Jaikissondas
190-09 Mulla and M Mirza Bahadur Baig vs Gopinath and others
555-09 Madhowji K and C Topan Damji a firm vs Cursondas Balgovandas and others Jamshedji R and D.
645-09 Madhowji K and Co Kaikhosroo Framji Markur vs Bachoobai widow and others Pestonji R K and Co.
549-08 B S Bottliwalla Jivraj Chapsey Walji vs Manbai widow and others Jamsedji R and D Captain and V.
422-09 S B Mehta Baiswarnath Lalaram and others vs Kaikhusroo Merwanji Kaka and others Edgelow G V and Co.
524-09 M B Chothiabai Badhabai widow vs Lalji Padamsey. Mirza M and M
686-09 Shroff D and D Safeerabai vs Rehmabai widow and others S J Judah Mulla and M Little and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice ROBERTSON).

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

638-08 Tyabji D and Co Balkrishna Shivlal and another vs Girdharlal Mulla and M.
1053-08 Ardeshir H D and Co Curseji Dadabhoy Bhownagri vs Framji Nusserwanji Captain Payne and Co.

Commercial Causes.

395-10 Malvi H M and R Mathuraprasad Bessarprasad vs Framji Nusserwanji Captain Payne and Co Part heard

Long Causes.

63-09 Khunderao L and M Jadhowji Narayandas vs Virajlal Govindji and others Malvi H-M and R Motichand and D Jeh G and B-Little and Co
1066-08 Shroff D and D The Oriental Agency Coy Ld vs Wasoodev Narayen Kothare Chitnis M and M
941-09 Jamshedji R and D K M Kothare vs Mohanlal Poonjabhoy and others Edgelow G W and Co Smitham B and Co.
429-09 Sabnis and G Narayen Ramji Chaman and another vs Dinanath Ramji Chaman and others Chitnis M and M Jamshedji K and D Matubhoy J and M
72-09 Jamshedji R and D Dayashanker Khemchand vs Dhunji Narandas and another Dickshit D and S.
746-10 Captain and V Koolsombibi and others vs Budroodin Ebrahimji Jehangir G and B

Weakened Vitality
Impoverished Blood

Read what Ayer's Sarsaparilla did for a well-known city missionary, who writes:

"I was for many years a sufferer from boils and other eruptions of a like nature, caused by the impoverished state of my blood. My appetite was poor and my system a good deal run down. Knowing the value of

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

by observation of the good it had done to others, I began taking it. My appetite improved almost from the first dose; then my general health improved, and now it is excellent. I feel a hundred per cent. stronger, and I attribute this result to Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I recommend with all confidence as the best blood medicine ever devised."

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION

Pain arising from
Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Neuralgia from Cold, Chronic Bronchitis, Sprain, Backache, Bruises, Slight Cuts, Cramp, Soreness of the Limbs after exercise,
is best treated by using ELLIMAN'S *according to the information* given in the Elliman R.E.P. booklet 96 pages, (illustrated) which is placed inside cartons with all bottles of Elliman's price 1/½, 2/9 & 4/-. The R.E.P. booklet also contains other information of such practical value as to cause it to be in demand for First Aid and other purposes; also for its recipes in respect of Sick Room requisites. *Elliman's added to the Bath is beneficial.*

Animals

Ailments may in many instances be relieved or cured by following the instructions (illustrated) given in the Elliman E. F. A. Booklet. 64 pages, found enclosed in the wrappers of all bottles of ELLIMAN'S price 1/-, 2/- & 3/6.

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See the Elliman E.F.A. Booklet
UNIVERSAL for HUMAN USE
See the Elliman R.E.P. Booklet
found enclosed with bottles of ELLIMAN'S
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An Inspiration in Perfume
by all Chemists & Perfumers
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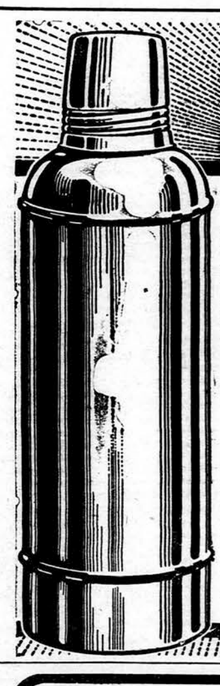

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THERMOS FLASK

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KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

The Soap for India.
Good for PRICKLY HEAT
Wards off INSECT BITES,
and there is nothing more refreshing than a bath with
WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP
6d. per Tablet.
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LONDON, September 15.

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Rentes 3 per cent ... ... 97 3-4 unchgd
3 1-2 per cent. (Sterling Loan)... 93 3-4—1-4
3 1-2 per cent Government Securities ... ... 82 1-4—1-2
Bar Silver in London. ... ... 24 9-16+1-16
D 3 months hence ... ... 24 5-8+1-16
Closing Tone of Silver.—Firm on China buying.
Bar Silver in New York ... ... 53 1-4+1-2
Exchange on London at Paris ... 25.23+1-2
Do do Berlin ... 20.43 1-2 unchgd
Do do New York ... 4.86 3-8 unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate... 3 p.c. since 9-6-10
Do. Short London Bills 3 m/st. 2 7-8 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st... 3 3-8 unchgd
Do Fine Trade Bills 3 months. 3 1-4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months.. 3 7-8 unchgd
Interest day to day loans ... 1+1-8
Do. 7 day market loans ... 1 3-8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... 77-9 unchgd
Amount Withdrawn from Bank of England 5,40,000
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying rate) ... ...1-3 29-32 unchgd

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£19,700,000	Inc. £	230,000
Public Deposits	...£3,300,000	Dec. £	2,000,000
Other Deposits	...£43,700,000	Inc. £	3,666,060
Government Securities	£15,860,000	Dec. £	200,000
Other Securities	...£29,200,000	Dec. £	500,000
Notes and Gold	...£30,500,000	Inc. £	300,000

The Bank's Reserve is 53 per cent. of the Liabilities.

MANCHESTER, September 15.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL— Bales.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot ... Quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ... Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian... Dull.
Tone of Manchester Market ... Quiet.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ... 5,000
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ... 50
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp 200
Do. Day's Imports 14,000
Mid Americans ... ... 7.48—1
Egyptian F. G. F. ... 12 1-2—1-16

	S.O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.
Cotton Delivery	7-17	6-54	6-85	6-82	6-82
Mid Uplands	+7	+ 6	+ 3	+ 3	+ 3
G.O.C.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	
Liverpool	6-82	6-82	6-83	6-83	
	+ 3	+ 3	+ 3	+ 2	

NEW YORK, September 15.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	...	27,000
Do. Last year	...	30,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	...	21,000
Do. Exports to Continent	...	12,000
Spot Cotton	...	13.30+5
Futures at New York Oct.		Advanced on spinners reported to be bidding more freely and declined later on partially under realizing.
		13.14+15
Do do Dec.		13.06+14

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton at New Orleans	... 13 3-8 unchgd
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	... 12.96+13
Do at New Orleans Dec.	... 12.92+12

LONDON, September 15.

WHEAT.

White Karachi ... 36 Sept.-Oct.—London—Sellers.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...38 3-4 Sept.-Oct.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 47 1-4
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent. ex-ship ...45 3-4
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 39 lbs ex-ship... 42
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct. ...
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 78
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Done.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 74
Do Month—Sept.-Oct.
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.

COFFEE.

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 10 3-4

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags, ... 14-1 1-2
Months of Shipment.—Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... 7-5 1-2 Value.

SKIN SALE.

LONDON, September 15.

Sheep skins sale closed to-day steady. 8,93,000 sold.
Madras prime unchanged.
„ fair 1-2 to ½d. higher.
„ ordinary 1-2 to ½d. higher.
Bombay good 1d. higher.
„ fair 1d. higher.
„ ordinary 1d. higher.

ARRIVAL.

"Dunedin," "Afganistan," "Trifels," "Polynesian."

IVORY.

The following quantities have arrived to date for the quarterly sales, 25th October.

Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	
17	0	0	0	East Indian.
12	0	0	0	Egyptian.
0	0	3	15	Abyssinian.
1	0	0	0	West Coast African.
1	0	0	0	Sea Horse Teeth.
0	0	2	0	Rhinoceros Horns.
31	1	1	15	

Deliveries since July auctions 56 1-2 Tons.

IVORY QUOTATIONS.

FROM HALE AND SON.

		Solid End.	Hollow End.	Hole.	Prices.
No. 1 Centres hard round	(No. 3)	3 at 3½	3½ at 3⅝	up to 2½	per cwt.
	(„ 4)		3¼ at 3⅝		£ 72
	(„ 5)		3⅜ at 3⅝		
	(„ 6)		3¼ at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard round	(No. 7)	3 at 3½	4 at 4½	up to 2½	£
	(„ 8)		4 at 4½		67
	(„ 9)		4 at 4½		
X Centres, hard round		3 at 4	3¾ at 4½	up to 2½	£ 63
Soft Centres, round		3 at 3⅜	3⅜ at 4½	„	£ 73
Soft X Centres					£ 72
Soft Flat X Centres.					£ 70
No. 1 Centres, hard flat	(No. 3)	3 at 3⅜	3⅜ at 3⅝	up to 2½	
	(„ 4)		3½ at 3⅝		£ 62
	(„ 5)		3⅜ at 3⅝		
	(„ 6)		3¼ at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard flat	(No. 7)	3 at 3⅜	4 at 4½	up to 2½	
	(„ 8)		4 at 4½		£ 64
	(„ 9)		4¼ at 4½		
Flat X	...				£ 61

		Cut End.	Hollow End.	
Bengal Hollows, round hard	B	2⅜ at 3	3¼ at 3½	£ 62
	C	2¼ at 2⅜	3 at 3½	
	D	2¼ at 2½	2⅜ at 3½	£ 59
Bengal Hollows, flat hard	B	2⅜ at 3	3¼ at 3½	£ 51
	C	2¼ at 2⅜	3 at 3½	
	D	2¼ at 2½	2⅜ at 3½	£ 49
Ball Hollows, hard or soft	A	3 at 3½	3	soft A £ 70
	B	2⅜ at 3	2⅜	„ B £ 68
				Hard A £ 70
				„ B £ 68
	C	2¼ at 2⅜	2¼ at 2⅜	£ 60
	D	2¼ at 2¼	2¼ at 2¼	£ 39
	S	2 at 2¼	2 at 2¼	£ 35
Points usual assortment				36

The following are the rates for American and Egyptian Cotton as quoted as compared with the last week:—

	8th Sept.	15th Sept.	Difference.
In Liverpool—			
Spot ...	7·86	7·98	+ 12
Sept.-Oct. ...	7·01	7·17	+ 16
Mar.-April ...	6·79	6·83	+ 4
In New York—			
Spot ...	14·00	13·80	— 20
Oct. Futures ...	12·92	13·14	+ 22
Dec. Futures ...	12·94	13·00	+ 12
In New Orleans—			
Spot ...	13.5-16	13 3-8	— 1-4
Oct. Futures ...	12 80	12·96	+ 16
Dec. Futures ...	12·81	12·92	+ 11
Egyptian ...	12 11-16	12 1-2	— 3-16

YARN.

The Port Trust warehouses show a decrease of 675 bales, leaving a total of 4,070 packages in balance. The higher price demanded by spinners prevents fresh business and there is a pinch for various class of goods. 30 and 40 water is in good demand, but stock is very limited.

Home Prices are as under :—
2-30 s Grey 12d.
2-20 s Bleached 13d.
2-40 s Grey 1d.
2 40 s Bleached 13 7-8d.
2-60 s Grey 16 3-4d.
2 60 s Bleached 17 1-2d.
2-80 s Grey 21 1-2d.
2-80 s Bleached 22d.
2-100 s Grey 26 1-2d.

Local prices are as under :— per lb.

30 s	Water ...	...Rs. 0 10	6 to 0 11 6
40 s	„ ...	... „ 0 11	6 to 0 12 0
40 s	Glasgow ...	... „ 0 11	9 to 0 12 0
40 s	Mull ...	... „ 0 11	9 to 0 12 0
60 s	Mull ...	... „ 1 2	0 to 1 6 0
2-100 s	Grey ...	... „ 1 11	9
2-100 s	Bleached ...	... „ 1 13	6
2-80 s	Grey ...	... „ 1 5	3
2-80 s	Bleached...	... „ 1 8	0
2-30 s	Grey ...	... „ 0 12	6
2-30 s	Bleached...	... „ 0 13	0
2-40 s	Grey ...	... „ 0 12	3
2-40 s	Bleached...	... „ 0 13	6
2-60 s	Grey ...	... „ 1 1	6
2-60 s	Bleached...	... „ 1 0	3

MERCERISED YARN.

There is no change to report in this market, but as monsoon is good, demand will shortly originate and dealers expect that prices will advance. Firms who hold stocks bought in a higher market are still holding on as they shortly expect a rise in local prices.

		Rs.	
2-84 s	Grey	at	27d
2-80 s	Grey	„	26d
2-80 s	Bleached	„	27d
2-84 s	Bleached	„	28d

Local prices are as under :— Per lb.

2-80 s	Grey M. Yarn ...	Rs. 1	9 6
2-80 s	Bleached ...	„ 1	10 6
2-84 s	Grey ...	„ 1	9 0
2-84 s	Bleached ...	„ 1	11 0
2-60 s	Grey ...	„ 1	6 0
2-60 s	Bleached ...	„ 1	5 6

GREY GOODS.

Last month, while the balance at the Port Trust Warehouses was 16,691 packages, this month there was an increase of 2,120 packages, bringing up the total to 18,811 packages. This increase was due to heavy arrivals of inferior shirting and the stock of G. P. Drills uncleared. In spite of decline in cotton prices, makers have made no material reductions in their rates which makes business very hard in superior shirtings of which there is a good inquiry. Prices in G. dhooties for 2-8 and 2-9 yards have declined from 3-4 to 1d. over last prices, but business in 2-10 and 2-11 yards still impracticable on account of higher prices. Mercerised dhooties shipment demand being far distant dealers are not inclined to entertain business. Local prices are on the rise and if demand originates, a good business will result. G P Drill is quoted at Rs. 13 0 1-2, at which figure some business is reported.

Ballis (Original Fari)		Rs. 5 12 0
Do. (Imitation Fari)		No goods.
Do. 100,000		„ 6 6 0
Do. 4025		„ 5 2 0
Do. 7900		„ 5 14 0
Do. Drills Majid		„ 7 10 0
Do. Jacconets No. 18		„ 3 8 6
Do. do. No. 636		„ 3 3 0
Do. do. No. 138		„ 2 14 0
Do. Mulls No. 525		„ No goods.
Ritchie, Four Heads		„ 5 13 0
Do. No. 1566		„ No goods.
Forbes No. 651		„ 5 8 6
Lyon, Shanker		„ 5 14 6
Do. No. 1575		„ No goods.
Do. Bhut Chap		„ 6 8 0
Peshurats 5		„ 6 15 0
Do. B B B		„ 8 12 0
Do. B B		„ 7 6 0
Bombay C No. 1500		„ 5 12 0
Grahams No. 2730		„ 5 10 0
Do. Yellow Horse 8lbs.		„ 5 5 0
Flemings No. 468		„ 5 3 0
Original Sindurie 8lbs		„ 5 11 0
Macdonalds, Drills Queen		No goods.
Peppell Drills, American		„ 10 9 0

WHITE GOODS.

The Port Trust Warehouses show a stock of 33,070 packages which shows an increase of 340 packages over last month's stocks. Demand all round is good and dealers are holding on to their prices. In spite of the fluctuations in cotton prices, makers in the other side show no incination to lower the rates and dealers to meet the requirements of the new season are buying at current prices. Business in White Dhooties which was impracticable sometime back, results now as makers have reduced their quotations. Superior white shirtings are still neglected as prices are too high to admit of business. Liepmanns 1,500 is quoted at 12 3 1-2.

Graham's Nainsooks	77/7777	No goods.	
Do. do. ...	88/8888	Rs. 2	2 0
Do. do. ...	A I	„ 2	7 6
Do. do. ...	199/399	„ 2	11 0
Do. Mulls ...	9/999	„ 2	11 0
Do. do. ...	9999	„ 4	5 0
Rallis Nainsooks ...	2600	„ 1	13 0
Do. do. ...	61/81	„ 1	15 6
Do. do. ...	7070/9090	„ 2	1 6
Do. do. ...	9999	„ 2	4 6
Do. do. ...	5300/9300	„ 2	5 6
Do. do. ...	7/27	„ 2	7 0
Do. do. ...	88/98	„ 2	11 6
Do. do. ...	39620	„ 2	14 6
Rallis Mulls ...	55	„ 1	4 0
Do. do. ...	Sun	„ 1	7 0
Do. do. ...	1170	„ 1	8 0
Do. do. ...	1270	„ 1	8 6
Do. do. ...	50/60	„ 2	15 6
Do. do. ...	6/800	„ 3	13 0
Do. do. ...	6000	„ 4	7 6
Do. do. ...	88	„ 3	7 0
Ritchie Nainsooks ...	3939/5959	„ 1	13 0
Do. do. ...	3500/5520	„ 2	0 0
Do. Mulls ...	1260	„ 1	10 6
Do. do. ...	(Jovala).	„ 2	8 0
Lyon Nainsooks ...	4545/6767	„ 2	0 3
Greaves do ...	8000	„ 3	1 6
Do. Mulls ...	5060	„ 1	10 0
Do. Nainsooks	30/50300	„ 2	1 6
Shaw Wallace's „ ...	Motor Car	„	No Goods.
Macdonald Mulls ...	64	„ 2	8 0
Liepmanns shirtings...	1500s.	„ 10	1 0
Holland ...	40000	„ 11	0 0
Do. ...	X X X X	„ 10	0 0
Lyon	O 4000	„ 12	10 0
Horrocks Shirtings...	M O	„ 12	6 0
Do. do. ...	M H	„ 13	6 0
Do. do. ...	E F	„ 16	8 0
Do. do. ...	S O	„ 20	8 0

BOMBAY, September 16.

EXCHANGE.

Market opened steady at 1s. 4d. for T. T., 1s. 4 1-32d. for demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight credits.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-32d.
T. T. Forward ...	1s. 4 1-16d. 15 Nov.
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready ...	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 m/s „ ...	1s. 4 7-32d.
„ „ Forward ...	...1s. 4 5-16d. Dec
„ 6 m/s Ready ...	1s. 4 3-32d.
France 3 m/s „ ...	176 1-4
Marks 3 m/s „ ...	132 1-2
60 d/s. Hongkong ...	133
„ Shanghai ...	179
„ Japan ...	150

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London advanced by 1-16 at 24 9-16 for ready and at 24 5-8 for forwards. New York was also up by 1-8 at 53 1-4.

Locally the silver market opened firm at Rs. 71-13 0, but there being more sellers prices declined to Rs. 71-10 at the close. Demand for ready was moderate.

The Gold market remained steady with a nominal demand and prices fluctuated a little.

GOLD.

		Rs.	a.	p.
9 touch Fakirsett		23	7	0
97 touch Chintu		23	7	0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch		24	0	3
National Bank		24	2	0
Chartered Bank		24	1	0
Sovereigns Shield		15	4	0
Do. Dragon		15	0	0
Australian		24	1	0
English Gold		24	0	6
Native Bullion		24	0	6
Indian Specie Bank		24	0	6

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	71	10	0
117 Penny Ready	71	9	0
Local per tola	0	11	2

FUTURES.

First Settlement	71	10	0
Second do „ ...	71	12	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—Firm. Demand good. Prices advanced by 3 annas.

Rapeseed :—Firm. There is no change to report.

Wheat :—Quiet. There being sellers price declined by one anna.

Castorseed :—Firm.

Mowrasseed :—Firm. Demand good. Rates are daily advancing on account of limited stock.

Cottonseed :—Firm and maintained.

Description.	Rate.		
Linseed, Bold	...Rs. 13	6	0
Linseed, Small	... „ 13	7	0
Linseed, Brown	... „ 13	7	0
RAPESEED—			
Brown Delhi	... „ 6	12	0
Brown Cawnpore	... „ 6	10	0
Yellow do.	... „ 7	9	0
Do. Gujarat	... „ 7	13	0
Brown Kaini	... „ 7	8	0
Poppyseed	... „ 10	7	0
Castorseed	... „ 11	8	0
WHEAT—			
Pissi	... „ 33	to	35
Hard Red	... „ 33	to	34
Yellow Hingenghat	... „ 33	to	33
Rai Khandesh—	... „ 70	to	80
Mowrasseed	... „ 7	13	0
Groundnuts	... „ 47	0	0
Cottonseed	... „ 25	to	27
Persian	... „ 18	to	19
Wheat Yellow	... „ 40	to	42
Khandwa	... „ 40	to	45
Bajaro	... „ 27	to	30
Joowar	... „ 22	to	23
Gram	... „ 22	to	23
Minbara	... „ 53	to	55
Brown Jubbulpore	... „ 45	to	46
Brown Mogai	... „ 48	to	50
Kabra	... „ 45	to	50

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Thursday, 15th September :—

Wheat	...	14,187	cwts
Linseed	...	1,510	„
Rapeseed	...	12,337	„
Gingellyseed	...	197	„
Poppyseed	...	1,062	„
Groundnuts... ...	...	1,126	„
Castorseed	...	1,739	„
Bice... ...	...	3,946	„
Myrabollams	...	1,558	„
Cottonseed	...	2,338	„
Mowrasseed	...	1,390	„
Gram	...	1,61	„
Joowar	...	3,613	„
Maize	...	117	„

The following are the weekly receipts of wheat, seeds and produce into Bombay :—

	Total for the week ending 15th Sept 1910.	Since 1st Jan. 1910	Since 1st Jan. 1909
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Wheat	93951	2924232	3714839
Linseed	18317	2369469	1549838
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds... ...	42754	1918306	1252504
Gingellyseed	1727	1872382	734734
Poppyseed	7439	580631	608976
Groundnuts	2715	632555	243775
Castorseed	15123	1013250	1147346
Rice	67536	4544717	5478599
Myrabollams	5531	1125016	679903
Cottonseed	18619	6112019	2105129
Mowrasseed	6019	304615	548333
Gram	11808	603471	591350
Joowar	11077	299129	338669
Maize	370	76154	5444

SHARES.

The market is steady and prices of some concerns have improved during the week. Bank of Bombay shares are unchanged at Rs. 1,530 ; Bank of India's are quiet at Rs. 65 ; Indian Spacie Bank shares have improved to Rs. 52 1-2 ; Bombay Merchants' Bank shares are unchanged at Rs. 9 3-4; Bank of Burma's are steady at Rs. 124. Press shares are steady; Mofussil's have advanced to Rs. 880, New Beraf's to Rs. 590 and Indian Cotton have ruled at and about Rs. 153 3-4. In mill companies, Bombay United have been put through at Rs. 295 ; Central India's have ruled at and about Rs. 1,830 ; Colaba Land and Mill Company shares have advanced to Rs. 1,165, Crescent's to Rs. 77 1-2 and David's to Rs. 405 ; Fazulbhoy Mill shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 205 ; Framjee Petit's are steady at Rs. 1,515 ; Finlay's have declined to Rs. 240 X. D. ; Jamshed's are steady at Rs. 160 ; Khattau Makanji Mill shares are in demand at Rs. 735 ; Kohinoor's have ruled at and about Rs. 682 1-2 X. D. ; Manockjee Petit's jumped up to Rs. 2,780 X. D. and have closed at Rs. 2,765 ; New Great Eastern shares have improved to Rs. 176 1-4 ; Swadeshis are unchanged at Rs. 1,105 ; Standards have declined to Rs. 1,080. In Miscellaneous Companies, Bombay Burma Trad. Cor. have changed hands at Rs. 515 ; Bombay E. S. and Tramways Coy. Ld. ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 103 and preference shares are quiet at Rs. 167 ; Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 282 1-2 and preference shares are steady at Rs. 192 1-2; Delhi and Northern India Flour Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 100; Phillip's are quiet at Rs. 41; Port Canning and Land Impvt. Company shares are unchanged at Rs. 760; Shivrajpur are steady at Rs. 16; Tata Iron and Steel Company ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 28; deferred at Rs. 78 and preference shares are steady at Rs. 100; Bombay Telephone Company's shares have changed hands at Rs. 39 1-2; Tresoher's have declined to Rs. 510. In Railway Companies, the Tapti Valley Railway shares are quiet at Rs. 475, Ahmedabad Prantej at Rs. 620, Ahmedabad Dholka's have improved to Rs. 118; Amritsar Patti's old shares are unchanged at Rs. 126 and new shares at Rs. 124. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

COTTON.

Liverpool was 2 to 7 points up, New York was 5 points up and futures were 15 and 14 up. The demand from exporters and mills being good, prices for ready lot is advanced by Rs. 2. The opener showed 3 to 4 points up and the tone of the local market was fine. The rate for New Broach opened at Rs. 294, but at the close it declined to Rs. 293 on account of slack demand.

Bengal Hand Gin, Fine ...	262
„ F Good ...	252
Bengal Machine Gin, Fine ...	271
„ F Good ...	264
Sind Punjab Fine ...	274
„ F Good ...	264
Khandesh Fine ...	275
„ F Good ...	265
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine ...	284
„ F Good ...	274
Akola Khangaum Fine ...	282
„ F Good ...	272
Amraoti Fine ...	282
„ F Good ...	272
Yeotmal Fine ...	282
„ F Good ...	272
Nagpur ...	194
„ od ...	282
Wardha Hinganghat Fine ...	297
„ F Good ...	284
Methia Fine ...	275
„ F Good ...	265
Broach Gin Fine ...	309
„ F Good ...	299
Sawginned Good ...	263
Western H. G. ...	293
Do. M G ...	304
Broach Good FUTURES ...	293
Bengal F ...	237

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 15th September :—

	Bales.		
Khandeish	.....	„	
Central India	.....	„	
Barsi and Nagur	.....	„	
Berar	.....	„	
Central Provinces	.....	„	
Oomras...	.....	„	
Dholera	.....	„	
Broach...	.....	„	
Coompta and Dharwar ...	1,719	„	
Westerns	221	„	
Bengals (N. W. P.)... ...	.....	„	
Bengal Rajputana	.....	„	
Sind	.....	„	
Persian	.....	„	
Other Sorts	.....	„	
American	.....	„	
Total...	1,940	„	

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season :—

.....	Total for week 15th Sept	Total since 1st Oct. 1909.	Total same time last season 1908.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	68	422,980	305,115
Central India... ...	73	223,270	107,577
Barsee and Nagur ...	90	271,210	129,737
Berar	29	525,034	340,536
Central Provinces ...	...	293,984	154,992
Total Oomras ...	260	1,737,528	1037957
Dholleras	43	255,774	205,151
Broach	...	205,419	191,023
Compta and Dharwar.	2,772	257,449	197,878
Westerns	879	44,363	51,404
Bengals N. W. Provinces)	...	409,044	277,465
Bengals (Rajputana) ...	205	124,340	64,597
Sind	...	42,538	30,640
Persian	17	3,995	4,265
American	...	866	13,603
Egyptian	...	697	5,480
Other sorts	...	277	1,046
Total	4,174	3,182,294	2035509

Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd. Cotton Statistics :—

	1909-10	1908-09	Difference.
Receipts for the week	4,176	1,718	+ 2,458
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 15th Sept.	3,182,294	2,085,509	+1,096,785
Shipts for the week Europe	5,738	6,663	— 925
China and Japan... Coast Ports... ...	1,095	1,594	— 499
Total	6,833	8,257	— 1,424
Total shipts from 1st Oct. to 15th Sept. Europe	1,103,790	604,311	+ 499,479
China	93,167	50,431	+ 47,736
Japan	846,417	621,342	+ 225,075
Coast Ports	40,026	24,198	+ 15,828
Total	2,088,400	1,300,282	+ 788,118
Afloat in harbour, Europe... ...	8,538	353	+ 8,215
China	not	217	— 217
Japan			
Coast Ports... ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1909 to 3rd Sept. 1910—19,319 bales.
Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1909 to 30th June 1910—7,896 bales.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Stocks and Deliveries of Cotton, Silk, and Woollen Piece-Goods and Yarns ; also of Copper and Yellow Metal Sheets. Including deliveries from Dock Shed to Railway Siding.

Description.	Stock on 31st July 1910.	Deliveries from Port Trust and Importer Godowns.	Direct from Dock Sheds.	Total in August, 1910.
Cotton Piece-Goods.	Bales. 16691	5414	2083	7497
Cotton Piece-Goods.	Cases. 32230	9084	5259	14343
Silk & Woollen Piece-Goods.	Bales. 503	94	753	847
Silk & Woollen Piece-Goods.	Cases. 1207	364	2135	2499
Cotton Twist and Yarns.	Pkgs. 4745*	1871	1459	3330
Silk & Woollen Twist and Yarns.	Pkgs. 1233	431	1533	1964
Copper Braziers.	Tons. 1234	500	178	678
Yellow Metal Braziers.	Tons. 1650	995	27	1022

Description.	Stock on 31st Aug. 1910.	Increase or Decrease as compared with previous month.	Corresponding Stock on 31st August. 1909	08	07	1906
Cotton Piece-Goods.	Bales. 18811	+2123	24754			
Cotton Piece-Goods.	Cases. 33070	+840	44700			
Silk & Woollen Piece-Goods.	Bales 673	+170	387			
Silk & Woollen Piece-Goods.	Cases 1429	+212	1645			
Cotton Twist & Yarns.	Pkgs. 8407*	—675	10697			
Silk & Woollen Twist & Yarns.	Pkgs. 1062	—170	1037			
Copper Braziers.	Tons. 1076	+58	507	1596	1	1
Yellow Metal Braziers.	Tons. 973	—677	229	1386	75	2

*These include 36 packages of Indian cotton yarn.
aThese include 8 packages of Indian cotton yarn.

FREIGHTS.

The market is firm and at our quotations a fair business is done daily. No charters are reported owner's ideas being above buyers.

Ports.	This Month Seed.	Cotton.	Next Month Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp ...	14 6	15 0	14 6	15 0
Dunkirk ...	14 6	15 0	14 6	15 0
Havre	14 0	18 0	15 0	18 0
Hull	12 6	.....	13 0	.....
Liverpool ...	.....	17 0	14 6	15 0
Marseilles ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Genoa	17 0	19 0	15 0	15 6
London	14 0	.....	14 0	.....
Hamburg ...	13 6	17 0	15 6	16 0
Trieste	.....	.....	16 6	17 6
Venice	.....	.....	15 6	17 6
Open Ports ...	Nov.	15 6		
Do ...	Dec.	15 6		
Do ...	May	15 3		

COAL.

	Ready. Rs.	Forwards Rs.
Heliger's Anthracite Coal ...	13	13,8
Do. Standard „ ...	12	12-8

METALS.

The stock in warehouse for Copper has decreased by 58 tons, showing a balance of 1,176 tons. Although stock has decreased, the local market has a lowering tendency, because second hand parcels could be had at cheaper rates than those of the manufacturers. Business is done this week at £66-10.

In Yellow metal the stock has decreased by 677 tons, showing a balance of 973 tons while last month the balance was 1,234 tons. There is a good demand in the local market and prices are maintained. Rex-make is sold out till December, but English-make could be had at £55-15.

We quote :—

Copper Braziers 4 4 4		21	
		28	
		35	
		42	
		56	Rs.53 4
		63	
		70	
		77	
		84	
Yellow Metal Sheets		21	
		28	„ 44 14 a
		35	
		42	„ 45 0 b
		49	
		56	„ 44 10 c
Tin

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

DURCH GOTTES FUEGUNG.

The Kaiser's speech at Koenigsberg would have taken the world by surprise less if the world had noted carefully the words he used at Posen a few days ago. In the course of the ceremonial connected with the new palace there, which is intended to overawe the Poles, he said, "This shall be the token of my paternal interest in this beautiful German province which has grown under the sceptre of my house to high fruition." Notice the "paternal" and "sceptre of my house." One may regard this speech as a ballon d'essai, and having attracted no attention from the quick-firing guns of the German Press, he followed it up with a bolder declaration at Koenigsberg. Whatever we may think of this latter speech, it marks a distinct advance for the better on the attitude of the earlier part of his reign, when he admonished the leading Conservatives not to "forget that the highest law is the will of the King." Nineteen years after this curious warning the King is only "the instrument of the Lord." The victory over France is ascribed to "Divine Providence." With regard to the future, he confesses that peace does not depend upon his own Royal brain or initiative, but "upon armaments alone." As for his professed independence of "the views and opinions of the day," the Kaiser no doubt alludes to Press criticism, and it is a well-known fact that the Press in Germany does not reflect public opinion to anything like the same extent that it does in England. It moves on a lower plane. Taking everything into consideration, one is forced into the conviction that nine out of every ten of his devoted subjects will approve, rather than condemn, the latest utterance, leaving it to the Press and the politicians to rave and imagine vain things.

CHAMPAGNE ELBOWED OUT BY CHIANTI.

European monarchs and their consorts are teaching, or trying to teach their subjects the application of patriotism to the littler things of daily life. We know how Queen Mary has encouraged home industries by her selection of dress materials. The Kaiser has for many years past consumed German champagne partly as he told Bismarck for the sake of economy but mainly as an example to his people. Following in the same path the Court of Italy has banished foreign wines from its table, and at the recent launching of the first Dreadnought, the Dante Alighieri, King Victor Emmanuel insisted, even at the cost of interrupting the even flow of the ceremony, on having the vessel christened with Italian wine instead of with the traditional champagne. French dishes and French menus have also been banished from the Quirinal, and Rome is ardently following the lead given it. Difficulties, of course, will arise sometimes and the best intentions often go away, as the Kaiser himself discovered or did not discover when he drank what purported to be German champagne at the mess of the Alexander Grenadier Guards and praised it with much gusto, forgetting that it is possible to put new labels on old bottles.

THE VISIT OF THE CANADIANS.

The arrival of the "Queen's Own Rifles of Canada," in order to undergo a period of training at Aldershot, may be considered as another step in the organisation of the forces of the Empire on a common system. A few officers of the Royal Fusiliers were recently despatched to Halifax, Nova Scotia, to give the benefit of their experience and training to the Canadian Regulars stationed in that city. These young officers suffer from a severe drawback to their popularity with their comrades in arms, for during their stay at Halifax no Canadian officer there, of their rank may be promoted. In spite of this they have made an excellent impression, and are able to report that the junior officers at any rate, of the Dominion regiment are fully up to the mark. The Toronto Rifles, who by the munificence and splendid patriotism of Colonel Sir Henry Pellatt are now visiting the Mother Country correspond to our Territorials. This fact renders their visit all the more important. It will be no mere show, no pleasure picnic, but will be an opportunity of imbibing that training which presumably they need as much as our own Territorials.

THE PRAGMATIST.

A deeply interesting and appealing, if not a great philosopher has been taken from the world by the death of Professor William James. To sum up the teaching of Professor James in a few lines is impossible. For the matter of that, it always is impossible to do justice to systems of thinking within scants limits of space. But after all, the great achievement of Professor James was to attract a circle of readers which might justly be called wide when so unpopular a subject as philosophy was concerned. Professor James was lucky in his nomenclature. Pragmatism is a good word. It has become familiar in many mouths —yea, in the mouths of many who would be hard put to say what Pragmatism exactly is. Professor James himself was frank and modest in his description of the thing. To him it was but a new name for some old ways of thinking. Perhaps this was why it became a pretty considerable force in modern thought. The Paris correspondent of the "Times" bears tribute to the international reputation gained by Mr. James. He was "known to the cultivated world in France quite beyond the limits of the French Universities," though it was rather as an experimental psychologist than as the exponent of Pragmatism that he secured a lasting reputation in the country. Between the work of the two brothers, Professor William James and Mr. Henry James, the novelist, there is a vast difference and yet a kind of likeness. The subtlety of thought common to both of them was probably an inheritance from their father, the Rev. Henry James, himself a notable man. And the inheritance is singular; for, whatever principles of heredity one may adopt, one rarely sees two sons showing traces of the possession of a father's mind.

THE OLD BREED.

The death of Sir Charles Euan-Smith brings a reminder of the shortness of public memory. During these later years Sir Charles's name has appeared in the papers at infrequent intervals, and with no more prominence than that of an ordinary person. One supposes it conveyed nothing to ninety-nine out of every hundred people whose eyes happened to rest on it. Its bearer had not kept himself in the public gaze. But there was a time—something like twenty years ago—when for a week or two the name of Euan-Smith was that of a of a public hero. It was after Sir Charles had taken drastic measures with the Sultan of Morocco, to whom he had been entrusted with an important mission. The story reminded Englishmen of the good old days of bold British diplomacy. They saw in the British Minister the spirit of diplomatists who had used their nationality as a mighty weapon against kings and tyrants,

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Dose same as for Quinine.

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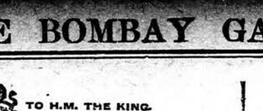

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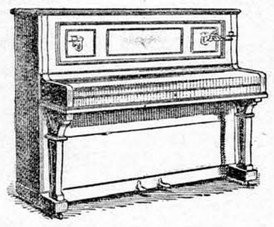

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Builds up run down systems, increases vital force, clears mentality.

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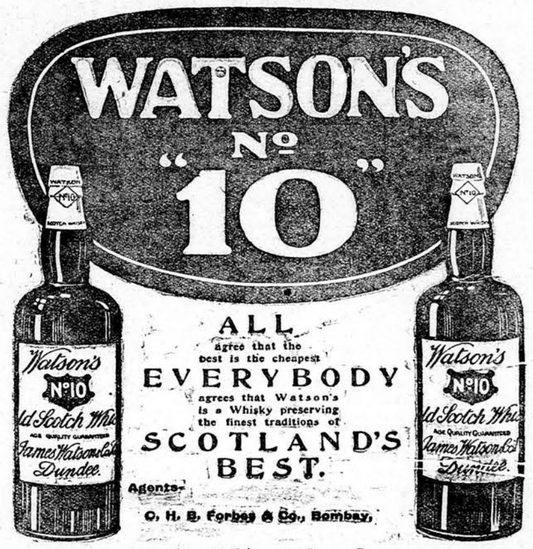

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SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 99 vegetable drugs and 108 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, hips, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in that body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralysis, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

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ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scabs or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

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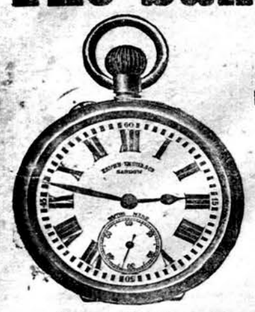

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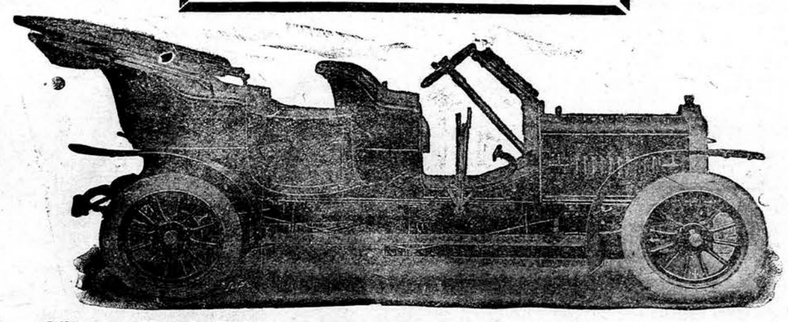

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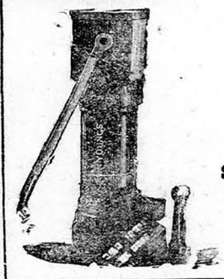

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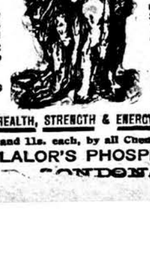

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